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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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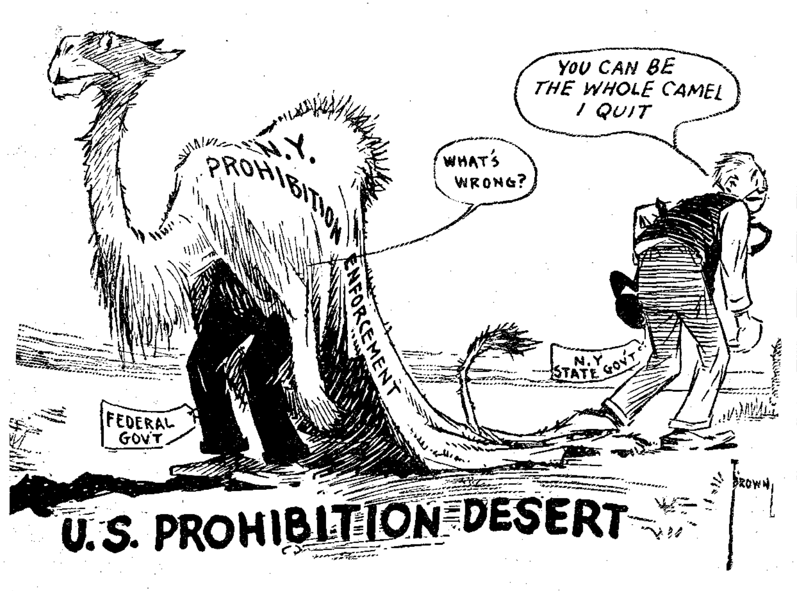
A NEW "WHISKY REBELLION" STARTED BY NEW YORK

A NEW DECLARATION OF WAR by the wets against the drys is seen by the press and by wet and dry leaders alike in Governor Smith's approval of the repeal of the New York State Prohibition enforcement act. For at once the wets begin urging similar action in other States, and preparations are reported on foot to raise the issue in the coming Congress and inject it into the presidential campaign. "Governor Smith has given the word, and New York State has fired upon Fort Sumter," exclaims the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette*, which declares that "the war is on." "There is going to be a fight," agrees the Fargo *Forum*, which reminds the wets that "the country, outside of New York, has whipt New York before on national issues"; and, adds the North Dakota daily, "it can do it again." Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, sees behind the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law a nation-wide plot to repeal all prohibition laws and get back "the whole flood of intoxicating beverages." The action of the New York Legislature and Governor Smith, declares F. Scott McBride, Illinois State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, "has definitely drawn the battle-line between the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the Anti-Saloon League." All over the country, declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Governor Smith's signing of the repeal bill "has encouraged the wets and infuriated the drys" until "it does not seem that anything now can keep them from coming to grips."



THAT TWO-MAN JOB

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"A formal protest, uttered deliberately by the first State of the Union, against the stringencies of the provisions of the Volstead Act," is what the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* sees in the repeal. New York, declares the Buffalo *Courier*, has "set in formidable motion the growing public sentiment for modification of Volsteadism." "It is a very significant development in our constitutional history that the greatest State in the Union has left the enforcement of the greatest piece of sumptuary legislation in all history to the central Government in Washington," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which adds: "The possibilities of the future are interesting to contemplate." And the Baltimore *Sun*, under the heading "A New Stage in the Fight," sizes up the situation as follows:

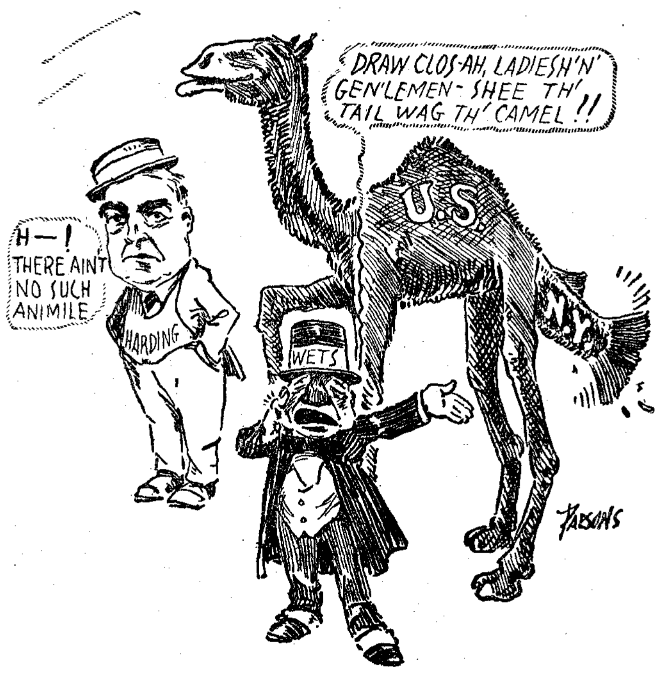
"Governor Smith's approval of the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law marks the beginning of a new stage in the struggle against the present system of Federal Prohibition. It is important not only as a sane declaration in favor of the maintenance of vital constitutional principles, but as the first really serious check which Prohibition has received. It may not be the Gettysburg of the Eighteenth Amendment, but all the circumstances of the case make it a setback of national significance.

"Two years ago the Prohibitionists asserted that the liquor question no longer existed as an issue. They imagined they had the country tied hand and foot, and there were few public men who dared to dispute their authority. Congress bowed the knee to them as to a new divinity, and even the Supreme Court seemed affected by the universal servility. To-day the country is no longer under the terrorism of the earlier days of Prohibition. It is beginning to realize that the States still have rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect, and Governor Smith's action constitutes a challenge to the sweeping pretensions of Prohibition autocracy, sounds a battle signal which is already being repeated in other States, and makes it certain that the Volstead Act will have to face a determined fight in next year's Presidential campaign."

Meanwhile, we are told, other States are manifesting an inclination to follow New York's example. Thus an investigation carried out by the New York *Tribune* a few days after the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law revealed the fact that revolt is rising in four other States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and Wisconsin—against the State dry laws. We read in *The Tribune's* news columns:

"Governor Smith's action in affixing his signature to the repealer appears to have given the anti-dry forces in all quarters precisely the tangible initiative toward concrete action which, during the months of miscellaneous grumbling, they have been awaiting. In Massachusetts, according to the Constitutional Liberty League, this will result immediately in action which it is believed ultimately will let light wines and beer into the Bay State.

"Connecticut, which three times refused to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, has not yet any definite anti-dry program


DRAW CLOS-AH, LADIESH'N' GEN'LEMEN- SHEE TH' TAIL WAG TH' CAMEL !!
H—! THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMILE
HARDING
U.S.
N.Y.
WETS
PARSONS

SOUNDS RATHER FISHY

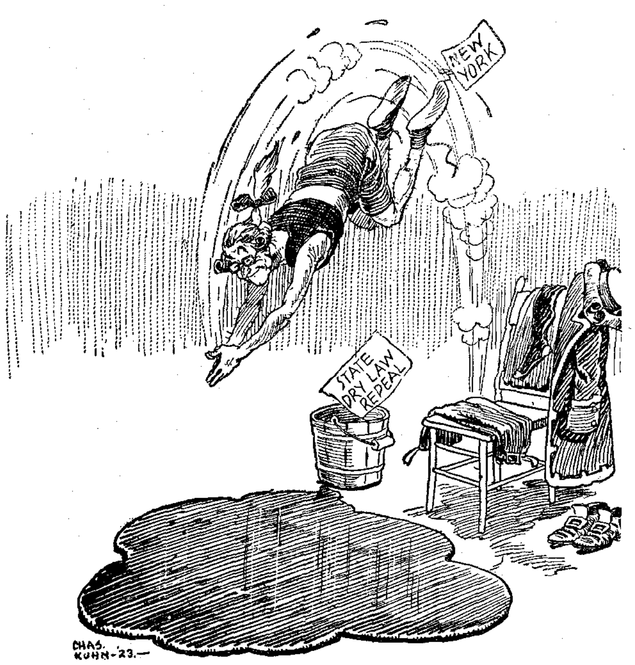
—Parsons in *Capper's Weekly*.

> formulated, but it is indicated that the precedent from New York will result in the immediate bringing to bear of pressure upon the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, which, in turn, is expected to supply some sort of action that will be in line with New York's.
>
> "Wisconsin, under the spur of the New York example, already has advanced the Tucker bill, which calls for repeal of that State's special enforcement statute and had previously been considered a dead-letter, for immediate legislative consideration, while the Illinois Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is planning to go into the district primaries in a concerted effort to elect enough candidates to the Legislature to insure anti-Prohibition action.
>
> "The Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* is authority for the forecast that similar activity may be expected in all the chief industrial States."

Turning to the political aspects of the situation, we find many editors and correspondents agreeing that Governor Smith's action means that the liberalization of the Volstead Law will be an issue before the next Congress and the Presidential and Congressional contest of 1924. "Governor Smith has catapulted the Volstead Act into national politics," declares the Peoria *Journal*. A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* sees evidence that "an intense fight will be staged in the next Congress as a result of the Empire State's repeal of its Prohibition Enforcement Law"; and he goes on to say: "Every present indication points to a thorough rehash of the whole prohibition issue. The wets are planning an earnest, sincere attempt to break down the Volstead Act, while the anti-Saloon League, with its back against the wall, is already seeking to combat the sweep of public opinion for a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment." Neither party, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, can ignore the issue in its 1924 platform. But both parties, he adds, are split on this problem. We read further:

> "On the surface of things it appears that the Republican party will take a strong stand for strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, while the Democratic party will have a spirited contest over the character of reference to the prohibition question in its national platform of 1924.
>
> "Yet it is a Republican who will seek the opportunity when Congress meets in December to start the agitation for a modification of the Volstead Act. Representative Fred A. Britten, of Chicago, so announces. It is noteworthy, also, that of the most conspicuous three wet advocates in the House, two are Republicans—Hill of Maryland and Tinkham of Massachusetts. The other is Gallivan of Massachusetts, a Democrat.
>
> "It has been estimated that about forty of the Representatives who will take their seats in the House in December are out-and-out advocates of modification and were elected on that understanding of their position. This is a negligible number in a body of 435 members, but it may form the nucleus of a combination into which the more timid members of moist tendencies will come if they find any considerable public sentiment in favor of loosening up Volstead's famous creation."

Can Governor Smith win his party to his modification program? "It is idle to suppose that he can," says the Democratic New York *Times*. To attempt it with Mr. Bryan in the party, remarks the Davenport, Iowa, *Democrat and Leader* (Dem.), is to "put a match to the fireworks." But another Democratic paper, the Dallas *News*, thinks that "already Governor Smith can hear the campaign song, 'the Al, Al, Al, Al-cohol Blues.' " He is "the logical candidate for the wets in the Democratic convention," says the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.); and in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) we read:



A LITTLE WETNESS DOES NOT MAKE A SWIMMING-HOLE

—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*.

> "When the tumult and the shouting died away at Albany there emerged from the smoke of battle an outstanding figure in the political life of America. Fighting against tremendous odds with the President of the United States himself enlisted on the other side, he had stood out against every assault upon the right of a free people to govern themselves after their own fashion."

The other side of Governor Smith's political ledger is indicated by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an independent paper with Republican sympathies, in which we read:

> "In some half-dozen States he has helped his party nationally. West of the Blue Ridge and the Great Smokies he has hurt far, far more than he has helped. The Solid South, citadel of Democratic strength and its sure shield and buckler, went dry a long time ago. Those debatable States of Indiana and Ohio are decisively dry Commonwealths. The Plains States are bone-dry, the Mountain States are arid, the Pacific coast, the Southwest and the Northwest are all dry. The one State west of the Mississippi where the Smith stand will help the Democrats is Missouri; and even there the party machinery has been run by the drys.
>
> "As a known, admitted and fighting wet, Governor Smith will be opposed by millions of dry Democrats in the West and Southwest. Rural democracy everywhere will revolt. Men

like Shepard, of Texas, will preach a new crusade against wet wolves in the Democratic fold. The hackles of Bryan and of the Bryanites, West, North and South, will rise.

"These men will not permit the name 'whisky party' to be slapped on the Democrats without a struggle that will rip democracy wider and deeper than 16-to-1 ripped it in 1896. Unless there is a sweeping change in that party's situation, a rum candidate will have little better than a Chinaman's chance in the Democratic National Convention of 1924."

In his memorandum on the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, Governor Smith pointed out that this repeal will not—

"Make legal a single act which was illegal during the period of the existence of the statute.

"Make possible the manufacture, distribution and sale of light wine and beer in this State.

"Relieve police officers from their responsibility of sustaining the Volstead Act with the same force and vigor that they enforce any other Federal statute.

"Bring back the saloon, which is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country."

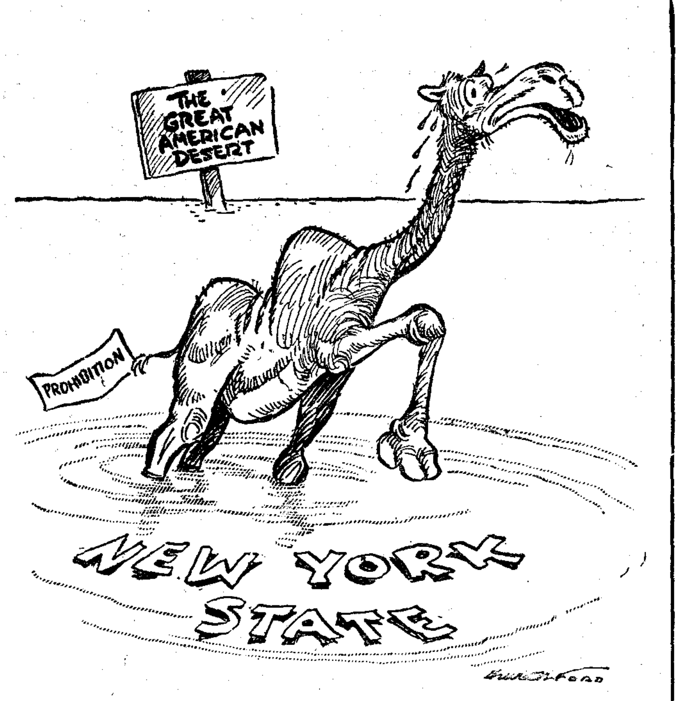
But he made clear that it will, on the other hand—

"Do away with double jeopardy for violation of the prohibition laws. That means a man can not be tried in the State and Federal courts for the same offense.

"Put the State in harmony with the recent decisions affecting prescriptions of alcoholic liquor for medicinal purposes.

"Compel violations of the Volstead Act to be prosecuted in the Federal instead of the State courts."

And he offered the following "constructive suggestion" toward the solution of the prohibition problem:



QUICKSAND

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

"I yield to no man in my reverence and respect for the Constitution of the United States, and I advocate nothing which will infringe upon the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment. It is nevertheless a fact that the definition of an intoxicating beverage contained in the Volstead Act is not an honest or a common-sense one. It is impossible to divorce from the public mind the impression that the definition of an intoxicating beverage as containing not more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol was written by the fanatical drys in defiance of the general experience of mankind and of actual fact.

"It seems to me that common sense, backed up by good medical opinion, can find a more scientific definition of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage. Such a definition should be adopted by Congress as a proper and reasonable amendment of the Volstead Act, and a maximum alcoholic content should be prescribed by Congress which would limit all States to the traffic in liquors which are in fact non-intoxicating within the meaning of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Subject to that limitation each State should thereafter be left free to determine for itself what should constitute an intoxicating beverage. States which then wished to limit traffic to beverages containing not more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol would be free to do so, and those which desired to extend the traffic to the maximum limitation allowed by Federal statute would be equally free to do so. There could be, within the limitations of the maximum, many differences of degree, extending even to the complete prohibition by some States of traffic in liquor containing any alcohol whatever.

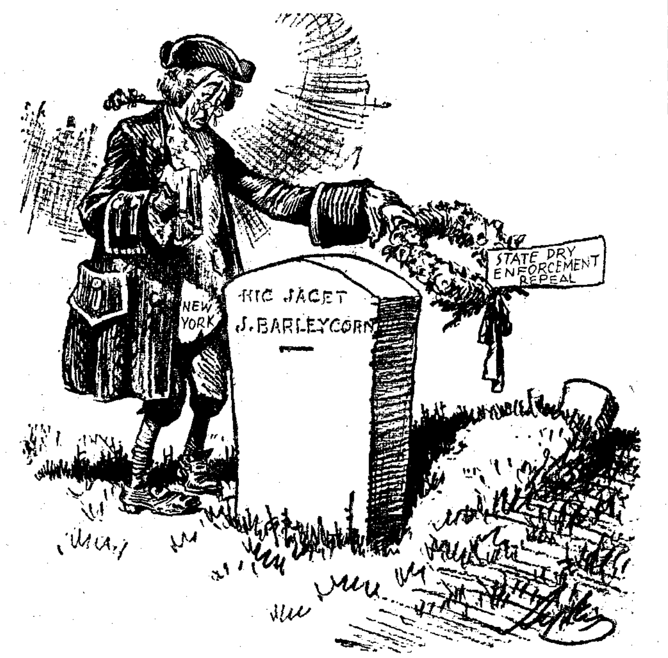
"This would be in keeping with the freedom and liberty of different States with differing local conditions to legislate for themselves, subject always to the maximum limitation enacted by Congress, which would be paramount."

"There will be general approval by others than the rabid Prohibitionists of the Governor's recommendation of what should be done with the Volstead Act," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer;* and many papers echo this view. But others emphatically denounce the proposal as "anarchistic" and futile. Examining Governor Smith's proposal "pragmatically," to see how it would work, the Manchester *Union* has this to say:

"He proposes an entirely new legal system for so-called enforcement. At its base there would be a substitute for the Volstead Act, part of which would be a liberal definition of the term intoxicating liquors.' This definition would set a limit in terms of alcoholic content, within which the States might roam or settle down at will. They could go the limit, they could have State prohibition, they could stop at any way-station between these terminal points, or they could shift about from point to point with every legislative session.

"In the first place, in order to have any more support from New York than the existing law enjoys, the Federal enforcement Act would have to fix the permissible alcoholic content of intoxicants where it would be entirely satisfactory to New York. That would be pretty high. There is a deal of idle talk about light wines and beers. The people who are trying to legalize violation of the Eighteenth Amendment have no more use for light wines and beers than they have for sarsaparilla soda, and they know it. The only substitute for the Volstead Act that would be even mildly respected in the States that are drifting toward nullification could define as an intoxicant nothing much short of pure alcohol.

"We are talking about a law that New York and the other wet States would respect and support. Permit the manufacture, sale, and transportation of Smith standard liquors, be that standard what it may, and for all practical purposes you might as well have no prohibition law at all."

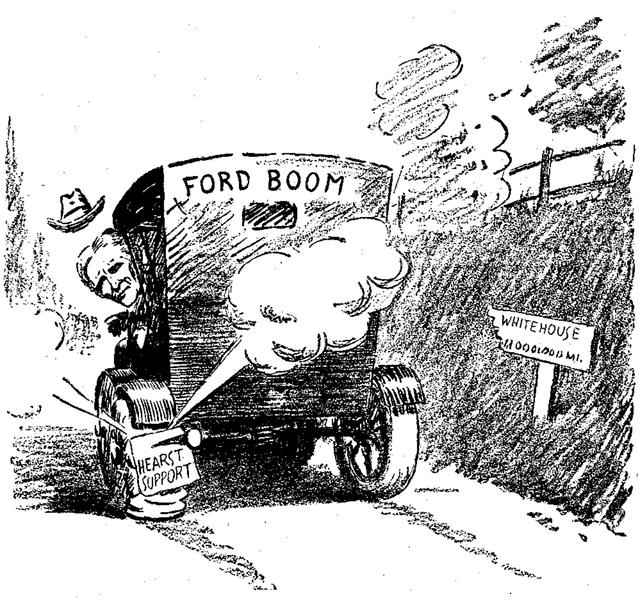


ALL IT AMOUNTS TO

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

THE FORMIDABILITY OF FORD

THEODORE ROOSEVELT once told Detroiters that in 1924 "your fellow townsman, Henry Ford, will be a formidable candidate for the Presidency," so we read in *The Outlook*, and in recent weeks Washington correspondents report that the growth of the Ford boom for President is upsetting all the 1924 calculations of the party leaders. When last the leaders of the Democratic organization met in Washington, Henry Ford was the chief topic of their deliberations, we read in the Washington dispatches. Senators from the South and West brought news of the growing strength of Ford among the rank and file. Then came *Collier's Weekly* with its house-to-house poll on Presidential preferences, with Ford running first, for three out of the first four weeks. William Randolph Hearst stops off in New Orleans, on a newspaper-hunting expedition, just long enough to say: "If the Presidency of the United States were to be settled by popular vote to-day, Henry Ford would be President." Organizations committed to Ford answer statements that it may be difficult to break into a well-organized convention, with the retort that their man will run at the head of an independent ticket. Just at present, declares Arthur Sears Henning, special political correspondent for the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Henry Ford "is running like wildfire for President of the United States." There seems to be a general agreement among those members of the Democratic National Committee who recently met in Washington, so we read in a New York *Times* dispatch, "that the Ford boom was not a spasm, but the real thing as far as sentiment among the rank and file of the Democratic party was concerned." The promoters of the various Democratic Presidential booms, for McAdoo, Ralston and the rest, look upon Mr. Ford, writes Louis Seibold in the New York *Herald* (Rep.), as "a bull in a china shop." And, according to Mr. Seibold, Republican leaders in Middle Western, Northwestern, Pacific and Mountain States share the apprehensions of their Democratic rivals, while there are reports of Ford strength in the large cities which "tend to increase the perturbation of political leaders of both parties." Turning to the columns of an independent newspaper in the city Ford has helped make famous, we find the Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News* remarking that Henry Ford's advent among the politicians "has been like Banquo's ghost at the feast." This writer, Mr. Jay G. Hayden, proceeds:



HENRY SEEMS TO HAVE PICKED UP SOMETHING

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Ford, first of all, is a striking personality, entering what probably is the most colorless field of Presidential possibilities ever at the barrier of a national political campaign. He is distinctly the first new man of first political rank to appear on the horizon since domestic politics, the world over, entered its period of doldrums with the World War.

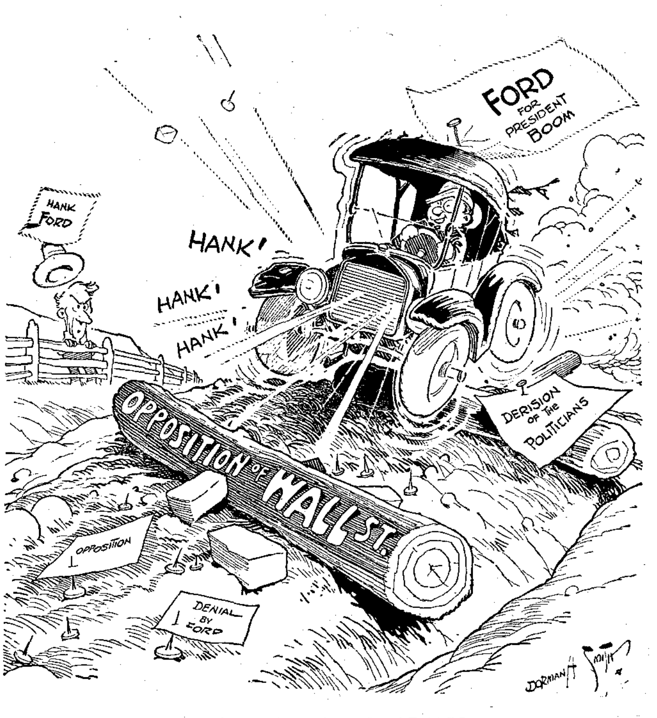
"Ford is the best advertised man in America. He is peculiarly the star product of Twentieth Century American life, who has eclipsed, single-handed, the work of his industrial predecessors, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Frick, without attracting to himself any of the stigma of great wealth which attached to these others.

"With the same hand with which he has taken great wealth from the mass of people, he has made himself the champion of these same people against what they regard as the prevailing evils of the industrial system. He is the disciple of the great Middle West as against the Eastern Seaboard, the recognized crusader against the money changers of Wall Street.

"There undoubtedly has been growing in the minds of the American people a feeling of the bankruptcy of their political parties. Not only is there the prevailing lack of men of force and character, but there is the absence of any measures which offer relief for the discomforts the war has left.

"Mr. Ford's primary political appeal is that he is something different. He comes from outside the established realm of politics. One thing certain about him is that he is not favored by the existing politicians. For twenty years he has been running contrary to the orthodox methods of industry with unparalleled success. His political strength to-day lies in the hope which he presents of a similar upheaval and rebuilding of the machine of government."

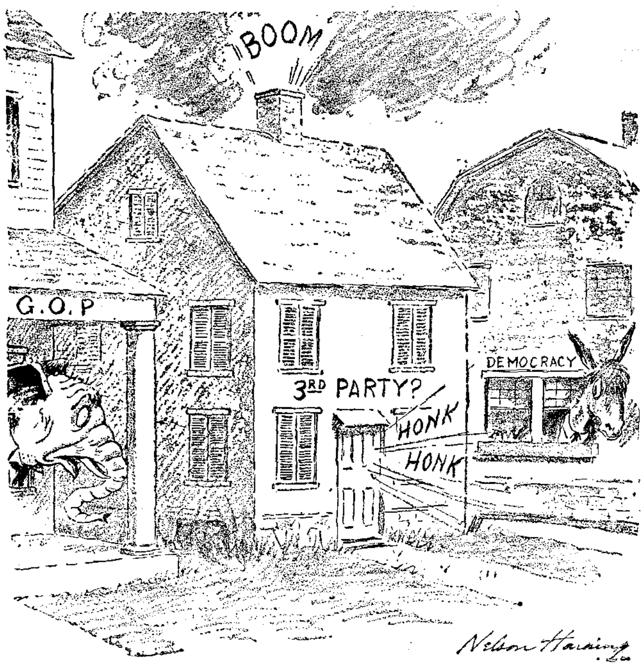
The strength shown by Ford in the *Collier's Weekly* Presidential poll seems significant to many of our editors. In the first week's poll, Ford led with nearly a third of the votes, with President Harding second. The second week President Harding led Ford by a few hundred votes. Ford was ahead the third week, and when the fourth week's returns had come in, the figures for the leaders were: Ford 38,467, Harding 27,170.



RAMBLING RIGHT ALONG

—Smith in the Providence *News*.

When William Randolph Hearst paid tribute to the strength of Ford in that New Orleans *States* interview, he remarked that "the only way that Henry Ford can ever run for the Presidency will be to run as an independent candidate," for Mr. Hearst thinks the political machinery in both parties is strong enough to keep the nomination from an outsider like Ford. "If backed by the enormous influence of Hearst publications, with their millions of readers at pivotal points throughout the United States, sentiment for Ford, already permeating South and Middle West, would be a practically insurmountable barrier to any rival candidate," says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* (Rep.). The Brooklyn *Eagle's* Washington correspondent finds it difficult to decide whether the Hearst endorsement would bring forth more support than it would repel. The Boston *Christian Science Monitor* is also doubtful on this point, but it agrees with the New York *World* (Dem.) and the Providence *News* (Ind.) that while Ford could not possibly be elected as an independent, he might very well secure enough electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives where almost anything might happen, with the slim Republican majority, and the balance of power held by the Progressive insurgent group.

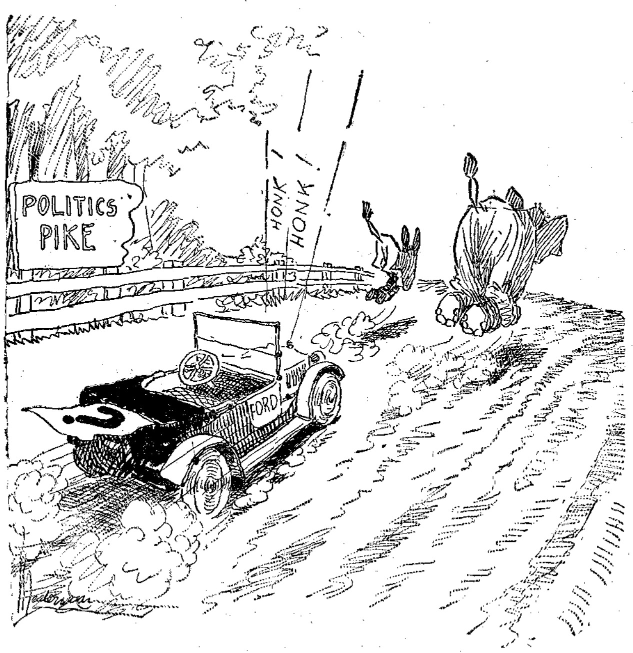


"THE MYSTERIOUS FAMILY NEXT DOOR"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The possibility of a strong third party, led perhaps by a Ford-Hearst-La Follette combination, might not be such a bad idea, in the opinion of the Manchester *Union* (Rep.) in New Hampshire, and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) in Minnesota. It might in the end, observes the latter daily, lead to a most desirable thing—"a new alignment bringing the Conservatives together in one party and the Radicals together in another. Then it would be possible for the country to make choice between their policies and their candidates on a sound basis."

But the Hearst support seems to some editors the beginning of the end of the Ford boom. As an independent, Ford would only poll a large scattering vote, in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal's* (Rep.) view. The fact that the Ford candidacy "has provoked the support of Mr. Hearst is," in the Peoria *Journal's* (Ind.) opinion, "the first conspicuous sign of impending disaster." The Illinois daily comes to the conclusion that "Mr. Ford will reach the crest of his popularity long before the national conventions meet, but he will not quit the race a loser, for his books will show a billion dollars' worth of free advertising." The New York *Globe* (speaking before Mr. Munsey bought it and amalgamated it with *The Sun*), the Lincoln *State Journal* (Rep.), the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) all agree that the strength of the Ford boom is being greatly overestimated. *The Jewish Tribune* (New York) has attacked Mr. Hearst for supporting Ford, in view of the latter's anti-Jewish propaganda, and a convention of Jews in New York recently adopted strong resolutions of protest against the Ford Presidential candidacy. The various weaknesses of the Ford campaign are thus summed up by the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.):



SKEERIN' 'EM

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

> "First and foremost, he will be handicapped by the fact that he is not a political leader, schooled in the experience of legislation or executive political positions.
>
> "Then he will be handicapped by the fact that he is a multi-millionaire.
>
> "In the next place, he will be opposed by most of the great financial and industrial interests, because they regard Mr. Ford as too radical in his original methods of handling his business, and especially his labor.
>
> "Furthermore, he would have the opposition of most of the Hebrews of the country, whose antagonism he has courted in his foolish anti-Semitic campaign in his Dearborn *Independent*.
>
> "Finally, the fact that Mr. Ford is being boldly boomed by Mr. Hearst will cause antagonism among many people, who would not like any man in the White House under his control, or under great obligations to that publisher."

If Henry Ford should be elected President, which the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) declines to think possible, "it would be a calamity," in that journal's opinion. And the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), which has never been celebrated for its affection for Ford, remarks that "if the electorate went so loco as to elect as its President a citizen of such ideals, it is enough to prompt the hope that before such a thing can be, Mr. Lenin will take charge of the American people." Oswald Garrison Villard, who was once thoroughly in sympathy with the Ford pacifist ideas, now comes to the conclusion that during the last thirty years "no candidate has been suggested so absolutely unfit for the White House as Henry Ford." Mr. Villard is aware of the tremendous appeal Ford makes to the electorate, and he gives an explanation much like that already quoted from the Detroit *News*. Well-informed observers, he says, think that Ford might be nominated as a Democrat and elected, and might even run independently and be elected. Concludes Mr. Villard in *The Nation:*

> "If either contingency should come to pass the result would be disastrous to Henry Ford and to the country; it might readily bring about the complete collapse of our governmental machinery which is steadily sagging to the breaking-point. It would be the triumph of the unfit; it would probably be the final attempt in American political life to fill the Presidency on the theory that any American, no matter what his education, his experience, his talent, or his knowledge, is equal to the job of solving the multitude of complex problems that sometimes made it questionable whether any man can be found with all the qualities essential to a successful President of the United States."

TO DRAFT WEALTH, TOO, IN THE NEXT WAR

A CHAPTER FROM THE GOSPEL of the race "which might profitably be engraved for all time on the imagination of America," is what the "clear restatement of unity in purpose" of President Harding's Memorial Day address seems to the Detroit *News*. Standing in the shining white Arlington Memorial amphitheater, facing an audience containing a scattering of grizzled veterans of the Civil War as well as hundreds of the war with Spain and the World War, backed by the wooded slopes where rest thousands of the war dead of the nation, the President, in a voice husky with emotion, pledged to the "veterans of our armies," that if war comes again the nation shall draft not only its manhood, but its wealth. Imagination had failed him, admitted the President, when he stood two years ago at the Hoboken pier among five thousand dead in their flag-draped coffins. There was "death in war's unheeding allotment, corridors of sorrows and sacrifice so far as the eye could see, and grief that no human soul could appraise." It was with this picture in mind that the President went on to say:

> "In our fuller understanding of to-day, in that exalted consciousness that every citizen has his duty to perform, and that his means, his honor and his life are his country's in a time of national peril, in the next war, if conflict ever comes again, we will not alone call to service the youth of the land, which has, in the main, fought all our wars, but we will draft every resource, every activity, all of wealth, and make common cause of the nation's preservation. God grant that no conflict will come again, but if it does it shall be without profit to the non-combatant participants, except as they share in the triumphs of the nation."

These words, both a "pledge and a prayer" which, in the words of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, will be met with a "million amens," have, in fact, brought forth a tremendous chorus of approval from coast to coast. Among the formidable array of newspapers which give this particular passage, and in most cases the entire speech with its strong plea for the promotion of a peaceful adjustment of disputes, their unqualified approval, are such papers as the Cleveland *News*, Indianapolis *News*, Omaha *World-Herald*, Worcester *Evening Gazette*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Pueblo *Chieftain*, San Francisco *Bulletin*, Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, Detroit *News*, and Topeka *Capital*, in addition to practically all the regular organs supporting the Administration.

It is true that journals like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, while full of admiration for the "utter sincerity of this simple statement from the heart," frankly doubt if the President has made a very important step in the direction of war prevention. As regards profiteering, the Attorney-General has been in office more than two years and has done nothing toward punishing the men who are alleged to have pocketed fifteen million dollars, remarks the Providence *News*. The New York *World*, referring to legislation recommended by the War Industries Board, suggests that the President "give practical effect to his splendid promise."

The total absence from the speech of any mention of investigating war contracts or of proceeding against "patriotless" business, creates in Herbert Kaufman's mind, according to a New York *Evening Journal* editorial entitled "Arlington thunder without a flash of lightning," the picture of America in Samaritan garb leading the world to peace, without a road map. The Cumæan sibyl, says he picturesquely, if somewhat vaguely, "could hardly have handled the bonus question with greater adeptness." On the other hand, a writer in another Hearst paper, the New York *American*, takes exception to what he considers an implication that American business as a whole did not do its financial duty, and quotes figures tending to show that it did not profit notably from the war. His conclusion apparently is that unless the object is to destroy business, the Government will have to be very careful just how business is "conscripted."

FREE SPEECH AND JAILED SPEAKERS

A NEW PHASE IN THE PERSISTENT CAMPAIGN for the release of all persons serving prison sentences for violations of the war-time espionage act was reached the other day, when a petition signed by forty-eight prominent men and women, among them five Governors of States, eleven college presidents, several editors, and many well-known Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen, was presented to President Harding. According to an announcement given out to the press in Washington by the Joint Amnesty Committee, this petition asks for the release of all persons (said to be 52 in number) serving prison sentences for "political" offenses, and would include all the I. W. W. agitators who were convicted of violating war laws, involving the use of free-speech privileges. At the same time it is added that some of the petitioners confine their applications for executive clemency to the "Chicago and Wichita I. W. W. cases" (thus leaving out the more widely condemned Pacific coast cases). According to the dispatches the signers include:

> "The governors of Montana, Oklahoma, Arizona, Kansas and Colorado; the presidents of Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Smith, University of Wyoming, Oberlin, Trinity, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Temple University (Philadelphia), St. Stephen's College (New York), and the Catholic University of America. Other educators include Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law school, son-in-law of former President Wilson, and Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard, medical authority who served in France, and who signed the petition so far as the Chicago and Wichita I. W. W. cases were concerned. Editors include William Allen White, Emporia *Gazette;* Herbert Bayard Swope, New York *World;* Lewis Gannett, *The Nation*; Glenn Frank, *Century Magazine*, and Herbert Croly, *The New Republic*."

The petition's statement that the "continued imprisonment of men in America for political offenses involving only the voicing of unorthodox opinion, in many cases expressed solely by membership in an organization, is a violation of American principles of freedom" is sharply criticized by a wide-spread section of the press. "Forgetting the men at the front," is the point of view taken by the Chicago *Tribune*, which, after emphasizing the war-time emergency during which these men were sentenced, concludes:

> "Free speech is a precious privilege. But it should never be extended for the imperilment of the lives of patriots or the cause of the nation at grips with a foe."

Naturally, this point of view, besides being reflected in several other papers, is more or less characteristic of American Legion utterances. *The American Legion Weekly*, describing the prisoners as "men who obstructed America's conduct of the World War and were justly jailed on that account," says:

> "The American Legion has always taken the stand that there is no essential difference between a war criminal and any other criminal. Having committed a crime against the security of our national Government in time of war, a man has demonstrated that he is a menace to our security at any time, because conditions which brought about the war can not, unhappily, be forever removed."

The adjutant of the Pennsylvania posts of the Legion, taking the view that the petition was an "outrage against all the men who fought for their country in the Great War" is quoted further in the Philadelphia *North American*, as saying:

> "If these prisoners are to be released, then we citizens who love our country, we who have served it and are willing to serve it again should be locked up. It is not fair to mix the two groups."

The two points most generally emphasized by other papers opposing the petition, such as the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Buffalo *Express*, are that the men imprisoned were either criminals, just as dangerous as any others, or "slackers" who preferred imprisonment to the Army.

Considering the point of view of the Department of Justice, which has remained apparently unchanged through two administrations, Charles G. Ross, in a special dispatch to the New York *World* and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, quotes them as follows:

> "In justification of its policy of dealing separately with the cases of the war prisoners, the Department contends that it can not be expected to recommend the release of men whose previous acts and present beliefs warrant the assumption that they would if given freedom become a menace to society. The Department holds that it has, in fact, been generous in the dealings with the prisoners, approximately fifty in the political prisoners' cases having been released since the present Administration came into power. It points also to what it describes as a liberal form of parole offered in a number of cases—a form requiring the prisoner to report at stated intervals and binding him to observe the laws of the United States, on penalty of having his parole revoked on executive order of the President."

From the New York "World"

SERVING A TWENTY-YEAR SENTENCE

Ralph Chaplin, one of our "political prisoners." A poem of his, written in Leavenworth penitentiary, ends with these stanzas:

Mourn not your captive comrades who must dwell,
Too strong to strive,
Within each steel-bound coffin of a cell,
Buried alive.

But rather mourn the apathetic throng—
The cowed and meek—
Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
And dare not speak!

On the other hand a tremendous amount of very powerful and intelligent public opinion in this country has come out unequivocally for general amnesty. Scores of organizations such as the Women's Industrial League, the Federal Council of Churches, the Chicago Church Federation, the American Federation of Labor, the Women's Trade Union, the Committee of 48, the World War Veterans, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Methodist Federation for Social Service and the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion, have gone on record for general amnesty. Petitions said to contain more than a million names have been presented to the President and various government officials. Among them they seem to have raised some grave issues which include especially: (1) Legality of the convictions; (2) the issue of free speech; (3) danger of war bitterness; and (4) "political" prisoners. As to the convictions, we quote again from the last-mentioned dispatch as follows:

> "Three groups of prisoners were brought to trial by the Government in prosecutions of the I. W. W. during the war, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct the war and draft act. At Chicago in the Haywood trial, one hundred were convicted, of whom twenty-two are still in prison. In the so-called Wichita case, twenty-five were convicted, of whom four are still in prison, and at Sacramento forty-six were convicted, of whom twenty-two are still in prison. All the I. W. W. prisoners are at Leavenworth."

In the Chicago and Wichita cases it appears there were five counts in the indictments—three industrial, charging conspiracy to practise sabotage against the war or to intimidate persons in the executions of contracts, and two war counts charging conspiracy to refuse draft registration, to desert military service, or to obstruct the war by the oral or printed expression of their views. It is on this last count that all the remaining prisoners are in jail, the Court of Appeals in general having reversed convictions on industrial charges.

The Sacramento case is different because all those now in jail refused to make any defense, feeling, according to one of the attorneys, that "both courts and juries were prejudiced against 'war offenses' and to offer defense would be futile." The indictments were the same except that overt acts including the transportation of dynamite and the setting of fires were charged. A general verdict of guilty was returned and a general sentence imposed.

To quote still from the *World* article, Major Alexander Sidney Lanier, of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, U. S. Army, read and summarized, as part of his official duties, 44,000 typewritten pages comprising the record in the Chicago I. W. W. case, and concluded that not one of the men was properly convicted on the evidence. Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, a constitutional lawyer and generally accounted conservative in his views, is reported to have said of this same trial:

> "I am satisfied myself that in not one of the twenty-eight cases I looked into did the evidence justify a continuance of restraint, and I then recommended to the Attorney-General and also direct to the President that unconditional amnesty be granted to these men."

As to the question raised that the trials were influenced by prejudice, Mr. Ross cites the contention of the American Civil Liberties Union that of the twenty-five prisoners released at Christmas, 1921, only six were members of the I. W. W., and all but one of the six were aliens subject to deportation or had recanted, altho all the prisoners had been jailed for conspiracy to obstruct the war, not for belief in the I. W. W.

This leads to the more widely discust question of free speech, concerning which Senator Borah, in an address last March to a large audience of World War Veterans, is quoted as follows:

> "There is a much broader principle, my friends, involved in this matter, one of far deeper concern, than the freedom of fifty-three (there were then fifty-three) men. At the bottom of the controversy there lies the question of what constitutes free speech and free press under the American flag."

It is this point of view, together with the general proposition that after all, the war is over, that is emphasized by papers like the Boston *Post*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Springfield *Republican*, and Baltimore *Evening Sun*. According to the Baltimore paper:

> "Profiteers have recently been pardoned and German spies, including the leader of them in this country, have had their liberty restored, but the radical talkers are still in durance vile. It would appear that the most heinous crime in this country is to say what one thinks."

"Freedom of speech, press and assemblage," the Milwaukee

Leader points out, "is guaranteed by the first Amendment of the Constitution," and other papers reecho this point of view.

The career of the Socialist leader, Eugene Debs, since his release from prison not so long ago, is taken as the principal argument against the petition by papers like the New Haven *Journal-Courier* and the Detroit *News*. Every time Debs opens his mouth, they say, he gives ample illustration that he and his comrades are "unrepentant and persistent enemies of America, saturated with the crime of treason."

There remains the important question of "political" prisoners. The Wichita *Eagle*, at the heart of the Wichita section of the controversy, and laying great stress on the signature to the petition, along with William Allen White's, of "every person who may be called a humanitarian of note in the United States," maintains that this country and Russia are the only ones on earth which confine political prisoners, and that we alone retain war prisoners.

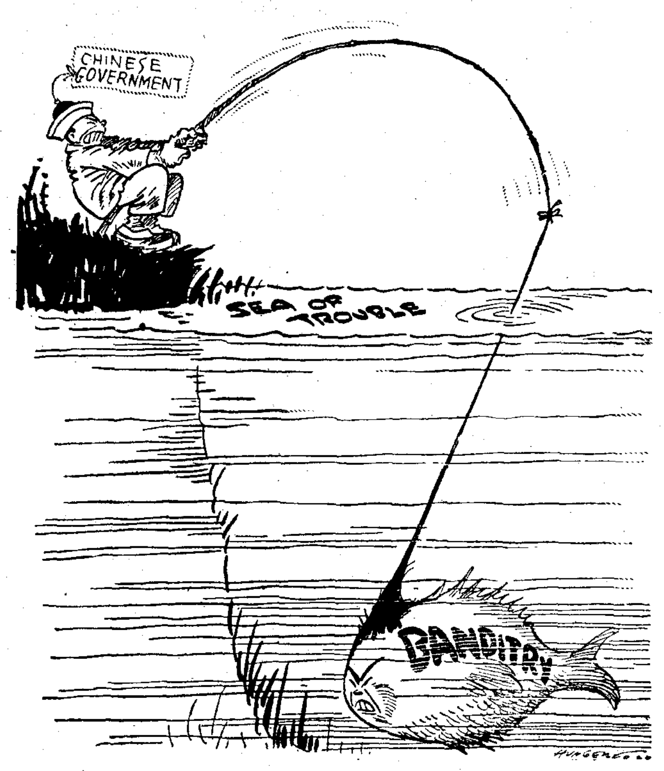
Representing a diametrically opposed point of view, the Peoria *Journal* roundly asseverates that there is no such thing under our system as a "political prisoner." Each of the fifty-two prisoners was convicted of violation of the Espionage Law of June 15, 1917, it continues. They were guilty then of a "wilful attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States." This law was upheld by the Supreme Court. To release them now, en bloc, it concludes, would be a "confession to insurgency that laws are passed not for public, but for despotic purposes."

With so sharply contrasted a divergence in the press of the country and, perhaps, popular sentiment as well, it is obvious that President Harding and Attorney-General Daugherty have a difficult decision before them. A widely circulated plan to solve the problem by a workable compromise seems to have been made by Judge Alton B. Parker. We quote the plan as given in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. After pointing out that a pardon carries with it official forgiveness of the crime in question with a restoration of citizenship, whereas a commutation of sentence gives freedom only, the paper goes on to say:

> "Judge Parker in his well-considered communication to the President recommends that all the twenty-year sentences imposed upon political prisoners be commuted to expire in ten years. This would make them subject immediately to parole, under our penal system. It is further proposed that thereafter the Government offer parole to the men, 'if they will by oath or affirmation promise to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of their respective States.'
>
> "If the prisoners agree to this proposal and renew their allegiance to their Government, they may return to their homes and engage again in support of their families. If, after their release, they violate their oath, they may forfeit their parole and may be again incarcerated. Any prisoner who refuses to take the oath, thereby pronouncing himself an enemy of his country, would be required to serve out his time."

CASH AS A CURE FOR CHAOS IN CHINA

MONEY—OR THE LACK OF IT—may or may not be the "root of all evil" throughout the world, but economists and editors and Asiatic correspondents of American newspapers seem a unit in the belief that short finances are at the bottom of the chaos at present existing in China. For months we as a nation have been interested in the more dramatic events in the Ruhr or the Near East, but the outrages by Chinese bandits bring sharply to our attention the fact that, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, "the world is face to face with one of its greatest problems in the Republic of China." This most populous nation in the world after more than a decade of self-government "is in a worse condition than under the Manchu emperors, with a central government bankrupt and powerless," is the charge of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. "The Peking Government's financial status is uncertain; commerce and trade have declined almost to the zero mark, and diplomatic relations with other countries have been strained almost to the breaking point," adds the Dayton *News*. In many provinces the power is held by local chiefs with armed forces, and the central government has little or no authority, as explained in detail in our issue of June 2, in a quotation from a Peking paper. As time goes on, it becomes apparent that there is neither a government nor responsibility at Peking, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.



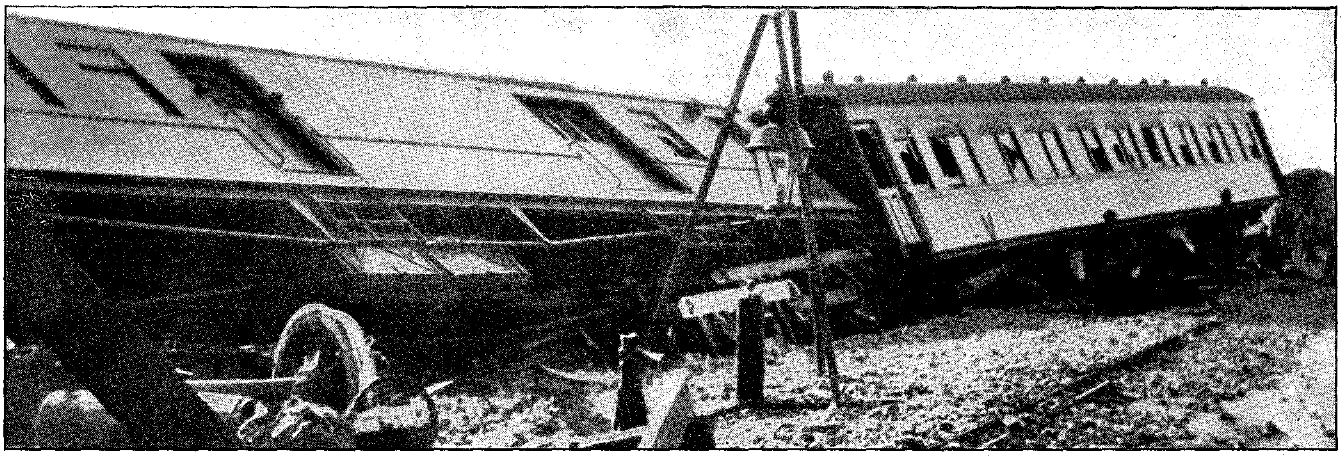
IS HE "PLAYING" THE FISH, OR IS THE FISH "PLAYING" HIM?

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

"The problem of China was not solved at the Washington Conference," observes the Topeka *Capital*, altho Senator Capper's paper believes that "a good deal of underbrush was cleared away" at that time. But President Harding is said by the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent to be of the opinion that, unless there is an immediate loan to China for administering the government, and a further loan to the railroads under some arrangement that will assure the collection of their revenues, the world may soon have on its hands another situation like that in Russia. As Professor Kenneth Scott La Tourette, author of several books on China, writes in *The Outlook:*

> "The nation is threatened with disintegration from foreign encroachments, personal rivalries among leaders, and sectional jealousies. The various spheres of influence of foreign Powers have covered most of China, and leased territories are to be found from Manchuria to Kwangtung. China long ago sacrificed her tariff and judicial autonomy, and has no prospect of immediately regaining it. Her best ports are dominated by foreign concessions and in her capital legations are like an armed citadel. Most of her outstanding leaders profess patriotism, but with the majority of them the word is merely a cloak for selfish intrigues, and with their armed retainers they keep the country impoverished and plunged in civil strife."

"But the financial phase of the question is just at present foremost," believes the New York *Herald*, "because of China's indebtedness and the question of her ability to pay." However, *The Herald* goes on—



Photograph by International News Reel

WRECKAGE OF THE PUKOW-PEKING BLUE EXPRESS, DERAILED BY THE CHINESE BANDITS

The bandits, who kidnaped for ransom many prominent American and European passengers, said they learned how to wreck the train by watching an American motion picture.

"This phase is intimately connected with the political phase, because at present China has no central government and thus no collector of its revenue. The fact is that the only income received by the Government at Peking—this is the only Government recognized by foreigners—is the surplus money from customs, salt and other specified taxes that are collected by representatives of foreign interests."

China's floating debt is estimated by this paper to be less than $800,000,000, and this amount "is not a large sum for a country with China's population and resources." In fact, with the population figure generally accepted, 400,000,000, this would be only $2 per capita. "And the nation is sound at heart," asserts the Newark *News*. This paper, however, is sure that—

"Before there is any real hope that China will make substantial payments to those who hold her paper, some way must be found to stop the diversion of funds that ought to reach her treasury, but that now find their way into the hands of the militarist leaders to hire more armies to fight their battles."

"Here is a problem," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, "that the Western nations and Japan must take up whether they wish to or not." But our State Department pointed out more than two years ago that it "plans only to help China in the establishment of great public utilities, such as the building of her railways, canals, etc., thereby assisting in stabilizing China economically and financially, and in making that field a safer one for the interests of our private citizens in private enterprise in commerce and industry."

A consortium of English, French, Dutch, Japanese and American bankers, with the approval and cooperation of their governments, endeavored in 1920 to supersede the old "spheres of influence" policy by making loans direct to China or to its provinces, yet, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The consortium has been unable to function as was planned when the main consortium agreement was approved by the groups of bankers. The Chinese Government has opposed it on the ground presumably that it would embarrass their sovereignty and freedom.

"The Harding Administration, however, believes that its effect would improve rather than impair the standing of China. The trouble with China, as viewed here, is that she has entered into financial arrangements with banking groups in individual countries by which she has agreed to place herself in a special position with regard to those governments.

"The consortium has won the support of this Government because it is believed that loans, extended cooperatively by the bankers of five nations—United States, Britain, France, Holland and Japan—will do away with this condition where special privileges and concessions have been granted in return for money advances."

It may come as a surprize to the majority of readers to learn that much of the "present near-chaos in China is due to the failure of France to ratify the two treaties respecting the Chinese Republic agreed upon at the Washington Conference." Yet such is the contention of Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and he gives as his authority "very high officials" in the Harding Administration. Continues this correspondent:

"On the conclusion of these treaties a British official pointed out that they did not guarantee China's restoration, but that they did place a 'nursing ring' around that country which would permit it to work out its own future without foreign interference, if it were willing and able to do it.

"One absolutely indispensable element to this attempt, it was realized then, was to permit the Chinese Government to raise more money by tariff duties, it being limited then and now to just 5 per cent. This, French inaction has blocked.

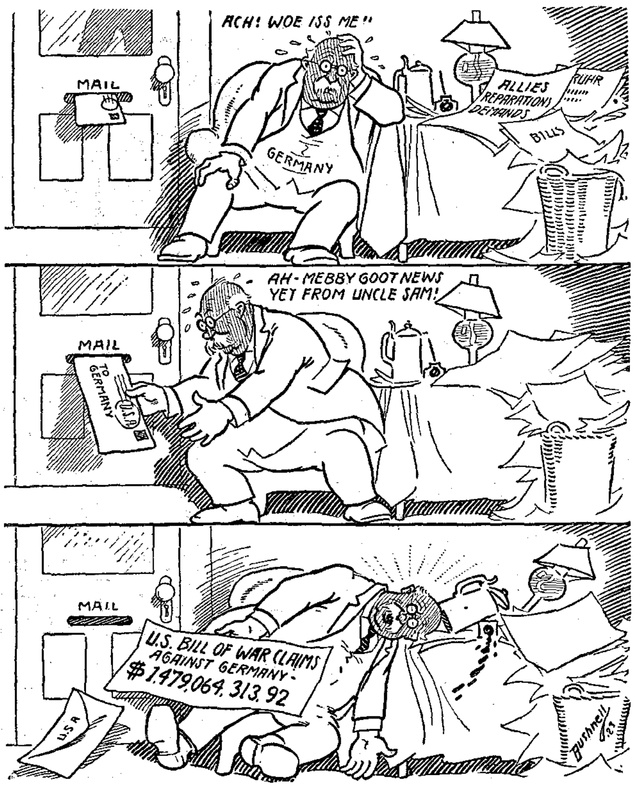
"The nine-power treaty provided for a conference of the Powers at Peking three months after final exchange of ratifications to provide additional revenue for the Peking Government through a 2½ per cent. tariff surtax. The delay by France in ratification has postponed this conference. Meantime, the Peking Government, insolvent and therefore impotent, is falling into a deeper abyss month by month."

A foreign loan to China is considered essential, writes the Peking correspondent of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "but no foreign loan will be made so long as selfish and ambitious Chinese generals are enabled with their armed hordes to flout the orders of the Peking Government. Nor will one be made until there is reunification of the various provinces." Practically all of the troops nominally under Peking control have not been paid for months, and these can not be disbanded until they are given their back pay, amounting, says this correspondent, to hundreds of millions of dollars. So the Chinese problem moves in a vicious circle. As the Topeka *Capital* observes:

"If the Chinese are incapable of establishing a firm and responsible government, what then? China as the protégé of Japan is out of the question. The United States will object to China as the protégé of the League of Nations, and will neither itself accept a mandate under the League nor consent probably to any other government in that position. To nurse as vast a nation as China along as a ward of a group of governments is a different undertaking from any colonial enterprise heretofore attempted. Yet other nations must concern themselves to establish some sort of responsible government, not waiting indefinitely on the Chinese people, who for ten years have been experimenting in this direction with no apparent progress."

AMERICA CLAIMS ONE-FIFTH GERMANY'S REPARATIONS OFFER

FRANCE'S "VINDICTIVE EXTRAVAGANCE" in pressing claims for reparations on Germany has been given considerable airing by her critics in this country. Now comes Uncle Sam crashing into this complicated situation with a claim for $1,479,064,313.92 war damages from Germany. "But if this is so, and our claims are right and proper and to be paid in full, what, on the same basis," asks the Newark *Evening News*, "would be proper compensation to France or Belgium for what they endured?" The question is a facer. In sober verity this claim for almost a billion and a half dollars, as the same paper points out, is actually one-fifth the total of Germany's May 2d reparations offer (thirty billion gold marks, roughly $7,500,000,000). Or, as they phrase the matter from still another angle, the American claims "come to pretty nearly half of France's share in the cash reparations total Germany offers to pay, altho France was in the war four times as long, and most of the war in the West was fought on French soil." Germany's offer, they further point out, is made only "provided she is granted moratorium and the international money market will lend her the money to pay with."


MAIL
ACH! WOE ISS ME!!
ALLIES REPARATIONS DEMANDS
RUHR
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AH-MEBBY GOOT NEWS YET FROM UNCLE SAM!
TO GERMANY
U.S.A
MAIL
U.S. BILL OF WAR CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY-
$1.479.064.313.92
U.S.A
Bushnell '23

PAY! PAY! PAY!

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

This billion and a half claim of America came out for the first time in a report made to the State Department by Robert C. Morris, agent for the United States before the Mixed Claims Commission, constituted by our separate treaty with Germany. According to Associated Press dispatches, work on determining the amount of these claims Germany must pay has already been begun by the Commission which organized last October, consisting of Judge Edwin B. Parker of Texas, American Commissioner, and Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, German Commissioner, with former Justice William R. Day of the Supreme Court as umpire. The next day dispatches announced that because of ill-health, Justice Day had resigned as umpire, and that (the treaty giving us the right to appoint the umpire) Judge Parker had been appointed in his place and the appointment ratified by Germany.

A partial list of the 12,416 claims as reported by the Associated Press dispatches well repays careful reading:

"The largest claim listed in the report is the American Government's of $255,544,810.51 for costs of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Other government claims are for $67,266,626.23 for general damages, growing out of German submarine warfare; $37,982,000 by the Veterans' Bureau for war risk premiums; $5,380,000 by the Railroad Administration; and $40,075 for war risk premiums of the Shipping Board.

"The largest individual claims are $100,000,000 by Roger B. McMullen for alleged patent infringements, and one by William J. Guillon for $96,000,000 damages from German submarine warfare. Carl Schiller, $11,362,000, entitled 'consequence of war'; George R. Mosle, $2,000,000, submarine warfare and consequence of war; and Arkell & Douglas, $6,550,000, consequence of war.

"Among the packers, Swift & Co. head the list with claims of $32,400,000 for submarine warfare and war risk premiums. Edward F. Swift has claims for $20,500,000; L. F. Swift, $872,000; G. F. Swift, Jr., $195,000; Charles H. Swift, $313,000; and the estate of Anna Swift, $457,000. The Hammond Packing Company seeks $9,716,000; Armour & Co., $5,775,000; Wilson & Co., $2,609,000; Plankington Packing Company, $3,536,000.

"Other claims include: International Harvester Company, $10,572,000 and $3,465,000; American Smelting and Refining Company, $2,755,000; Singer Sewing Machine Company, $11,500,000; American Radiator Company, $3,350,000; United Shoe Machinery Company, $3,913,000; Southern States Cotton Corporation, $1,000,000; Corn Products Company, $1,890,000; Methodist Foreign Mission Board, $1,115 for war risk premiums; and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, $98,419 for war risk premiums.

"Probably the largest number and amount of claims is by insurance companies. For indemnities and war risk premiums included are: Globe Company, $7,500,000; Chubb & Son, $5,644,000; Atlantic, $5,106,000; Federal, $4,695,000; Ætna, $4,670,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $4,154,000; Boston, $3,310,000; United States Lloyds, $2,109,000; Fireman's, $2,500,000; and Equitable, $3,430,000.

"Shipping companies among the claimants for damages from submarine warfare, war risk premiums and other consequences of the war are the Luckenback Steamship Company, $25,729,000 American Union Line, $2,303,000; American Transportation Company, $1,848,000; Barber Steamship Lines, $4,000,000, International Mercantile Marine, $1,946,000, and the Housatanic Steamship Company, $570,000. The sinking of the steamer *Housatanic* was one of the acts which culminated in America's participation in the war.

"Among oil companies the larger claims are: Standard of New Jersey, $13,920,000 and $7,443,000; Standard of New York, $2,818,000; Inter-Ocean, $3,000,000; Vacuum, $4,794,000; Sun, $7,109,000; Huasteca Petroleum Company, $10,000,000.

"The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has the largest bank claim, aggregating about $9,500,000, for property in Germany. Speyer & Co. have like claims of $310,000, and the National City Bank, $410,000.

Many prominent Americans are among the claimants, the list including John Wanamaker, $97,504, for war risk premiums, Thomas A. Edison, $10,422, for property in Germany; Ford Motor Company, $376,000, property in Germany and war risk premiums; Theodore H. Marburg, Baltimore banker, former Minister to Belgium, $36,868, property in Germany; Carl L Schurz, $35,520, property in Germany; Albert W. Morris, $5,000,000, property in Germany; August Belmont & Co., $40,055, property in Germany; Baruch & Co., $3,566, property in Germany; Charles Edward Russell, $1,344, submarine warfare Among women the largest claim is presented by Ruth S. Maguire of $5,000,000 for war risk premiums and submarine warfare.

"Manufacturers of submarine apparatus are claimants for many millions, alleging patent infringement, for which the Submarine Signal Company asks $1,899,000, together with that for $100,000,000 by Roger B. McMullen, and for $1,112,000 by the Synthetic Patents Company. The Du Pont Powder interests of Delaware have claims for more than $425,000 for war risk premiums and property in Germany. The Sperry Gyroscope Company asks $5,000,000; and the Lake Torpedo Boat Company $1,000,000 for alleged patent infringement.

"Thousands of individual claims are for property in Germany and in occupied territory, names of claimants indicating German ancestry or relationship. The Association of American

Holders of Foreign Securities has an omnibus claim of $21,000,000 based upon depreciation of German security values. George Sylvester Viereck, former editor of the *Fatherland* and prominent in pre-war agitation, has a claim filed for $13,000 for property in Germany."

In tragical contrast to the claim of a defender of the sinking of the *Lusitania* are the claims growing out of deaths when that passenger liner was sunk by a German submarine. They total $23,606,000, all told, some of the details being $5,000,000 for the death of Fred S. Pearson, plus $300,000 for the death of Mabel Pearson; Charles Klein, New York theatrical producer, $1,767,000; Justus Miles Forman, $100,000; Charles Frohman, another former New York theater magnate, $250,000; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, $250,000; and Samuel and Solomon Friedman, $342,000. Most of the *Lusitania* claims range from $10.000 to $100,000.

From a study of this list of claims certain things stand out rather vividly, and have been widely commented upon by the American press. "An element of Yankee shrewdness," is what the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* see in the inclusion of the expenses of the American Army of Occupation in the American Government's total, the latter adding:

> "The payment is guaranteed by the Treaty of Versailles which reaffirmed the armistice terms. American representatives at Paris are now earnestly negotiating for payment of this claim through the regular channels. Now, seemingly in an effort to make assurance doubly sure, the Washington Government files a duplicate claim with the German-American mixed commission. If the efforts of the Americans at Paris are successful, the American claim before the mixed commission will, of course, be withdrawn."

As a matter of fact, as already noted in these pages, an agreement has since been reached at Paris for the payment by Germany through the Reparations Commission of the maintenance cost of our troops on the Rhine (amounting as there stated to $255,544,810.53, from which is deducted our share in German material surrendered at the Armistice) in twelve annual instalments. The date of the first remittance is not specified. "The bill is in. How to collect it is another matter," says the Buffalo *Evening News*, pointing out that we have been trying for some time to collect this army of occupation bill, and that it will be "no easier to collect a billion and a half than a quarter of a billion." Of course, it must be added at once, many papers point out, that these claims are not all of the same importance, and that some may be largely whittled down. The New York *World* draws a sharp distinction between the government and *Lusitania* claims, and the rest. In the case of the first two, public opinion in this country, they believe, will expect "substantial" but not "fantastic" damages. As for the rest:

> "Commercial and shipping losses must be submitted to two tests; whether they were actual and in what amounts, and whether the German Government is properly chargeable. Insurance claims will fall in this class. There remain claims for damages of an indirect nature; the largest single bill presented, for $100,000,000, is for infringement of submarine patents in the undersea war on shipping. Most of these demands can be dismissed in advance."

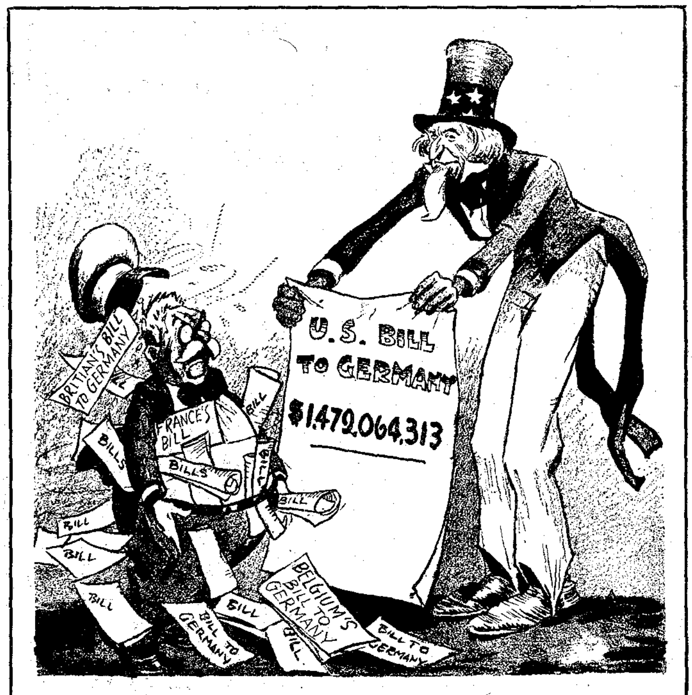
To the Detroit *News*, many of these claims seem "absurd." In particular:

> "The instances which have precisely no justification are those in which refunds of war risk insurance are sought or reimbursement asked for payment of insurance claims. The insurance fee was added to the purchase price of merchandise sold during the war. It was not paid by the seller.
>
> "If any one has a legitimate claim to the return of war risk insurance costs, it is the ultimate consumer, who paid for the insurance. There is no sign that the Commission is going to look with favor on the astonishing propositions concocted by these claimants. It would be better if their pretensions were abandoned at once, to the end that time be saved and the absurdity of their pleas be given as little further notoriety as possible."

Other papers, while not so outspoken, believe that the claims will be very largely scaled down. This renders more cogent the point of view taken by the Philadelphia *Bulletin:*

> "There is no reason on the face of the itemized account to call in question the government estimate that all claims finally allowed will be covered by the $350,000,000 or so of alien property still retained by the Government."

An opinion as optimistic as this seems to be shared by few other newspapers. The Grand Rapids *Press*, for instance, thinks that "confiscation for good of the German property of private individuals" would settle at best only part of the finally endorsed claims. It would further "make the few and innocent pay for the many and guilty, and President Harding has indicated he will not stand for it." The Canton *News*, among many others, also feels that in the last analysis the Government will have its choice between settling its own or the claims of individuals, with this German property, but certainly not both. Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, on the other hand, according to the Bureau of *The Journal of Commerce*, has estimated that not more than $150,000,000 will be required to settle the war claims as finally scaled down. Most of the press, however, estimate a sum somewhere between two hundred and five hundred million dollars for which we shall have to go direct to Germany.



SHERMANY THINKS SHERMAN WAS RIGHT

—Rodger in the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

On the whole, the American press seems to believe that some sum such as this may be legitimately demanded by us from Germany, if only, as the Boston *Post* puts it, "to superinduce caution on the part of any nation that might be considering 'ruthless warfare' in the future." The Newark *Evening News* visualizes it as "a pretty bitter object lesson of the concrete results of offending neutrals. As to collecting this money, the opinion of the press in general seems to be fairly well voiced by the Dayton *News:*

> "By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles all indebtedness, in the form of reparations and otherwise, which accrues to the Allies, has a preferred position. It requires no mathematician to observe that American claims will go down to the tail-end of the list."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Poor old Germany keeps tottering from one successful bluff to another.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

It isn't exactly true to say that business came back. Certain people went after it.—*Chattanooga Times.*

That Chicago bigamist who confesses marrying seventeen times must have been for a world court.—*Cleveland Times.*

Paderewski swapped notes for cash this season to the tune of $460,000.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Annexation of New York to the Bahamas would seem the proper caper.—*Dallas News.*

Amending a Constitution is simple in comparison with amending the people to fit it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It is estimated that there is enough undeveloped oil land to keep the world in gasoline and hot water for 500 years.—*Baltimore Sun.*

An English paper says that German marks are now "230,000 to the pound." My goodness, has it got so they come by the pound?—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

Three ministers have engaged seats at the Dempsey-Gibbons fight to "see exactly what takes place at this prize-fight." It is suspected that all others who attend will be animated by the same motive.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

President Harding has been initiated into the Order of the Cedars of Lebanon. Soon or late every statesman has to take to the tall timber.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A literary critic is a person who can find a meaning in literature that the author didn't know was there.—*Cleveland Times.*

When the war is paid for, think what a nice time Congress will have with the new sources of revenue.—*Roanoke World News.*

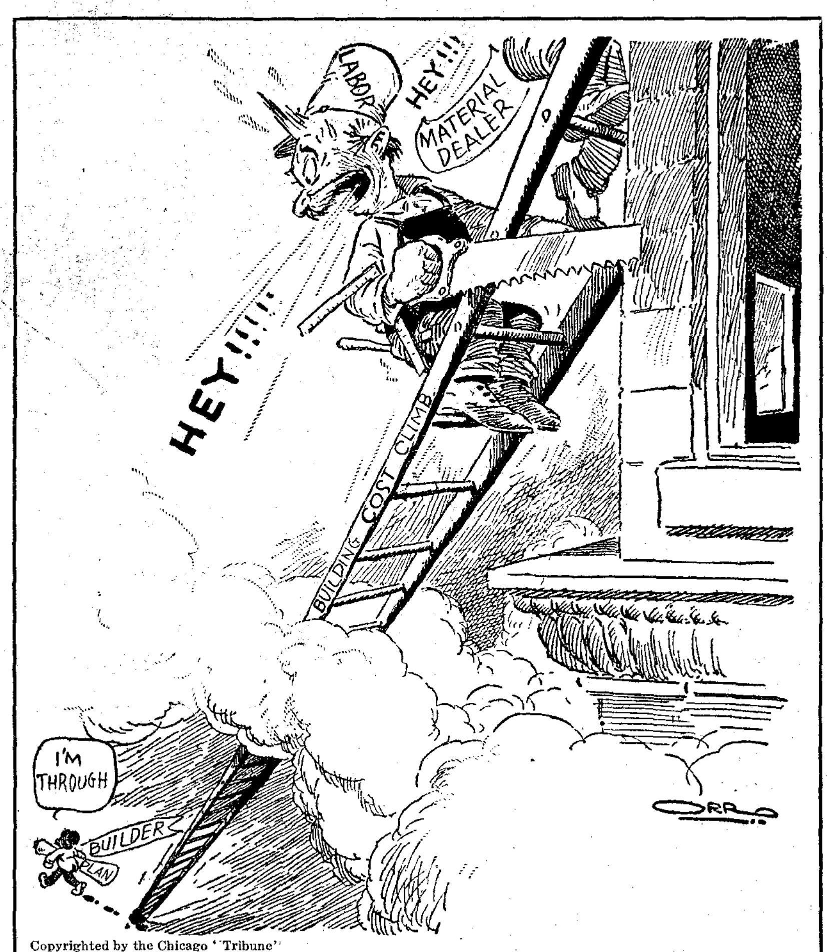
A ten-year-old girl is writing "song hits." Most of the song hits sound as tho they had been written by a two-year-old.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

Perhaps they were right who accused Congress of sleeping through the last session. There is a surplus in the Federal Treasury.—*Everett Herald.*

Some say that popular government is still only a theory, and it must be admitted that no one has yet found a government that is popular.—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

The world's greatest paradox is the richest man in the world being groomed as the poor man's candidate for President.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Statistics are said to show that a college professor's chances of long life are better than a blacksmith's. A college professor never has to shoe mules. He only teaches them.—*Detroit Free Press.*



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THE LADDER-HOLDER STRIKES

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Apparently Young Turkey was hatched from a hard-boiled egg.—*Washington Post.*

Where the South left off as boss of the country, that's where the West begins.—*Parkersburg Sentinel.*

When money talks about America's duty, it seems to have a slight foreign accent.—*Kenosha News.*

The cost of living doesn't seem to have much effect on its popularity. — *Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Who says faith is dead? Some people are waiting for a bull market in German marks.—*Wall Street Journal.*

An expert on Oriental affairs is one who can tell a Chinese soldier from a Chinese bandit.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

In the strict sense, France did not refuse the 30,000,000,000 gold marks; she merely refused the promise of 30,000,000,000 gold marks.—*Dallas News.*

We used to wonder what had become of the authors of the old-fashioned dime novels till we began to read the subtitles in the movie plays.—*New York Tribune.*

Douglas Fairbanks's son said: "I like to act but I can't." And, just to demonstrate once more that acting isn't necessary in the movies, he was given a $1,000 a week contract.—*New York Evening Mail.*

We have a feeling that a lot of these cars that take up most of the road aren't made of steel at all, but pig-iron.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

The yellow streak in human nature is often brought out by the precious metal of the same color.—*Cleveland Times.*

After all, the design on the dollar doesn't matter so much. Everybody has his own designs on it.—*Walla Walla Bulletin.*

There can't be tranquillity while half the world thinks of Germany as a debtor and the other half as a customer.—*Wenatchee World.*

The President is making it clear to the Irreconcilables that they who are fighting the court are courting a fight.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The governing body of the Klan, according to testimony in a Georgia court action, is the Kloncilium, with a heavy accent on the "cili."—*Detroit News.*

It only remains for some scientist to prove that apes held non-stop dancing contests to settle the question definitely in favor of evolution.—*Nashville Banner.*

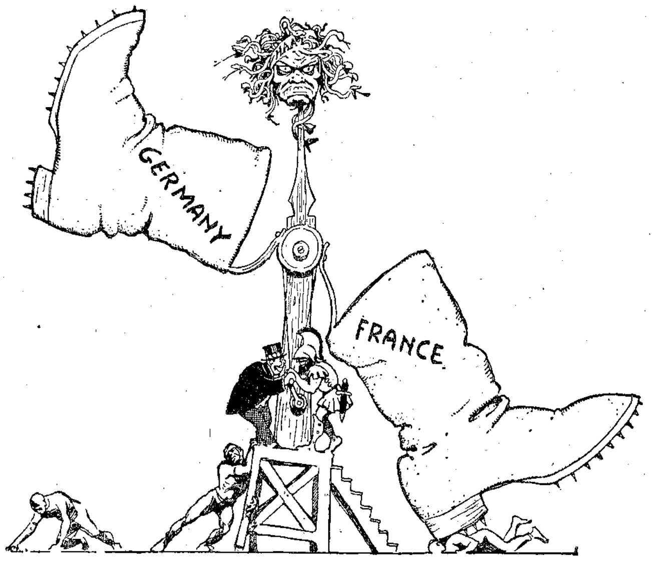
The crime of those Chinese bandits is atrocious. Now if they had only permitted us to nominate the candidates for seizure, things might have been different.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRENCH AND GERMAN PROPOSALS OF AN ENTENTE

A FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE would cause no joy in England because, by enabling French iron from Alsace-Lorraine to meet German coal in the Ruhr, it would create a steel trust capable of producing more cheaply than British manufacturers, according to Maximilian Harden, the distinguished publisher of *Die Zukunft*, who drew up a project of a Franco-German industrial entente to an American correspondent at The Hague. His suggestions are surprizingly reinforced by a French publicist, who believes there should be evolved a plan of economic union between France and Germany in order to do away with the "monstrous Franco-German problem." It is his conviction, also, that "we should banish the illusion that a settlement of the reparations question is sufficient to assure peace," and in the Paris *Nouvelle Revue Française* he goes on to say:

> "I have always thought that we ought to have created in Germany a wish to restore our life; and that wish would be the wish to restore her own. The occupation of the Ruhr was a gesture in this direction, paradoxical as this statement may seem. In a somewhat brutal sense, but very precise one, it was an invitation to Germany to collaborate with us.
>
> "Properly understood, our victory should have been employed to show Germany, not her faults, but her dependence on us. But as we did not make such use of victory, we have given a demonstration toward the same end by laying hold of her natural wealth."



TURNING THE WHEEL OF TROUBLE

Whichever is up or down, the people always suffer.

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Unfortunately, the new operation, which followed four years of pretended peace, was bound to meet obstacles, this French writer goes on to say, which would not have been set up against an offer of cooperation of a different kind. To his mind it is apparent that a proposal of economic collaboration by France to Germany at the time of the great defeat and upset of 1918, might very possibly have aroused enthusiasm and stimulated unexpected good-will among the Germans. But now the moral and juridical ideas that "we have put into circulation and have constantly used in our arguments are being turned back against us," and he adds:

> "Right is called upon in attacks upon our enterprise, upon the peace and upon the very treaty whose menacing and inert clauses we brandished so long. We can no longer rely upon the world's opinion, which has become distracted, incapable of understanding, or even scandalized. Germany is slowly receiving outside support; and her moral exchange is rising. What is more, she is taking greater refuge in inertia.
>
> "Other factors make our Ruhr occupation perilous and one of them is that our intentions are not sufficiently clear. Do we know exactly why we are in the Ruhr? . . . Our actions, it seems to me, would be much more justifiable if we came right out and said we have seized a guaranty in the firm purpose of obtaining an economic alliance with Germany. The vain question of reparations should be frankly set aside. There are many more important things than rebuilding houses and factories, than rebuilding the past; the supreme question is to lay foundations of the future."

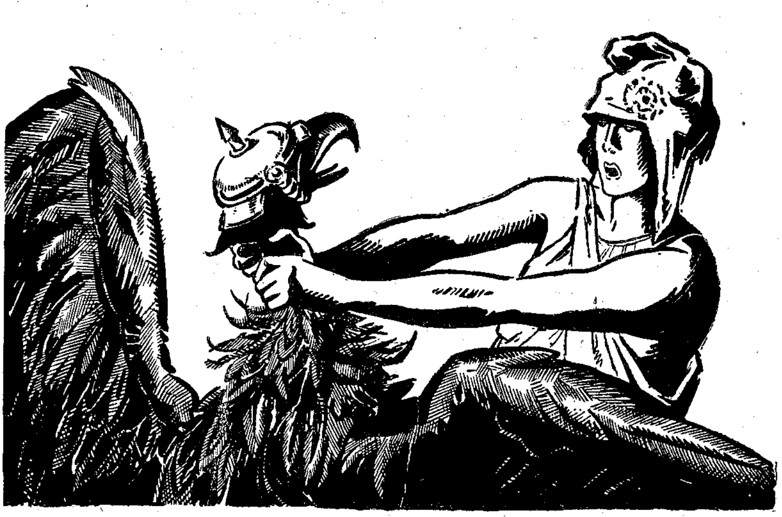
The writer of this article, who is somewhat bitterly antagonistic to Premier Poincaré, goes on to say that when the French went into the Ruhr they should have had a formal and well-defined program, should have made it known to Germany and to the world, and that it should have read somewhat along the following lines:

> "Four years have passed since the Armistice. Those guilty of the war are guilty and it is permitted to every one to name them and hate them in his heart. But to-day the big question is of peace; for the attempt to make peace was a failure and we must begin again. We must conceive of peace as an organism, and not decree it into existence, but inspire it with the breath of life. The very first cell of this organism should be the economic cooperation of France and Germany. The two countries should endeavor to get to work together. Bad temper disappears when work is going properly and we have a common interest in work. Let us therefore work together and see that each exchanges with the other the things of which he has need. Let us try to create wealth instead of trying to take from one another what goods are left to us. Each of us possesses enormous industrial resources. Let us combine their flow and produce the natural river which will drain away the discords between us."

This writer's roseate predictions contrast sharply with the reiterated declaration of Premier Poincaré that the French will not quit the Ruhr until Germany pays. In a speech dedicating a monument to the war dead at Commercy, he said, in part:

> "We have facing us a Germany which does not disarm and which accuses us falsely of arming against her; a Germany which owes a debt of honor to us and which does not pay; a Germany whose officials abuse our soldiers and accuse us of imaginary aggression. Will a German catastrophe be needed to awake the country and make it see that to deserve the confidence of the world it must first keep its word and fulfil its promises? We do not hope for this catastrophe, for it was not a Frenchman but a German General, Bernhardi, who said: 'The conquered must be left only their eyes with which to weep.' This barbarous maxim is not ours. We ask of Germany only to repair damages and let us work. But if she abandons herself to wicked inspirations of hate, if she persists in blind and powerless resistance, we will wait patiently until she changes her mind. We are in the Ruhr; so long as she does not pay us she will not get us out.
>
> "It was not to see the Germany of before the war restored that our citizens bore with so much resignation the misfortunes which befel them, nor was it for that that they lost on the battle-field so many of their sons. It was not to leave behind them a France ruined and still menaced that so many strong young men fell at the front or returned mutilated to their homes."

On another occasion, when Premier Poincaré was addressing the Chamber of Deputies, in response to a Socialist attack on his policy, he pointed out that German resistance in the Ruhr had not given the results Berlin had expected, since France was getting 10,000 tons of coal a day, a figure which could be maintained indefinitely. France's coal supply, he said, was to-day better than in 1912. In a short time, he continued, French furnaces would be getting plentiful supplies of coke because the Allies were protected against the Ruhr production falling beneath a figure which assured France 8,000 tons a day. As for the new German reparations proposals, in this same speech Mr. Poincaré declared that——



AS FRANCE NOW SEES GERMANY

"I will not loose you until you are incapable of harming me!"

—*Echo de Paris.*

"We await them, so that we may pass judgment. It is certain that the day Germany makes these new proposals she will say our occupation has diminished her capacity for payment. But the answer is that she herself has diminished her capacity by exporting the gold of the Reichsbank and organizing the Ruhr resistance. Did not a German newspaper say the other day that to pay nothing had become the German national sport?

"So our presence in the Ruhr may be a blessing for Germany, because it recalls to her at every moment that she must pay up. In the Ruhr we have no designs of annexation. We have no desire to incorporate in our country populations which have neither our character nor our tongue. We went to the Ruhr to get paid. We are doing to Germany what she did to us in 1871. Peace has no better friends than we, but peace is a vain word if one may with impunity violate treaties while an indifferent world looks on."

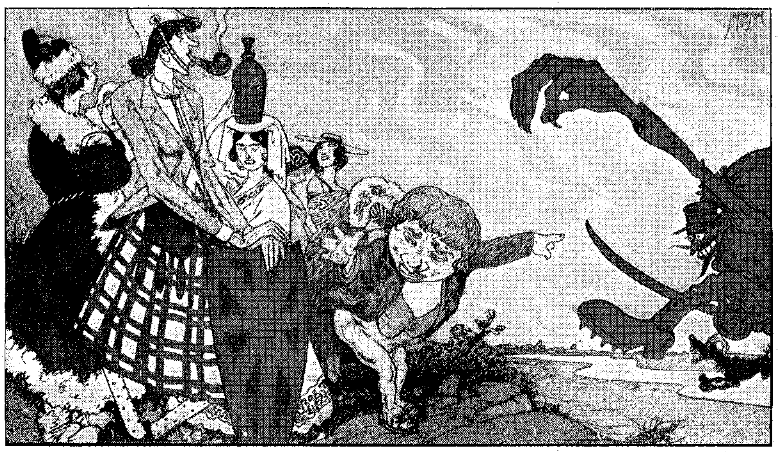
The foregoing pronouncements of the French Premier are cited as an indication of the attitude of the present French Government by way of contrast with the French proposals in *La Nouvelle Revue Française* for a Franco-German Industrial Entente. Turning now to a similar proposal by a German, Maximilian Harden, who was interviewed at The Hague by a New York *Times* correspondent, we find the following:

"An industrial Franco-German entente is the only means of beginning to make reparation for the losses of the war. Both countries would have enormous possibilities; Prussia, the southeastern States; electrification of railroads in the countries which do not produce coal—Italy, Holland, etc. At the same time it would be the seed from which the United States of Europe would grow. The Little Entente, Poland, Italy—even Spain, Austria and Hungary—would be forced by capitalistic desire or by necessity into intimate relations with the all-powerful Franco-Belgian-German group. The first step would then have been taken, and the States would remain sovereign States and would keep their individuality; but there would be union and economic centralization which would cost much less than the present system and would enable the people to produce, to plant, to manufacture where the situation was most propitious; to utilize rolling stock where it was needed, without frontier limits, without being chained down by what had been determined by monarchical interests at a time when the relations between nations resembled too much those of Cain and Abel. The personality of the States would not be touched. In a garden every tree and flower is and must be sovereign and keep its color, form and perfume. . . .

"England would certainly not be delighted with a Franco-German entente. Among other things, a steel trust would result which would produce more cheaply than the English trust. This also applies to the United States, altho the Bethlehem Steel Trust is very strong, and America is not mean and must have seen from afar off the vision of the enormous danger for the world and the white races if Europe, the guardian of the treasures of culture, science and Hellenic and Christian art, should become a country of beggars and adventurers, a museum and workshop of reparations. Just as every day bankers say to business men, the United States should tell Europe: 'First union and the end of ruinous competition, simplification and fusion, and then credits.' "

NOW FOR A HINDU MERCHANT MARINE!

"HUM DEKTY HAY!" sings a Lascar aboard the transport in Kipling's poem, and ships manned largely by East Indian crews are familiar enough arrivals in American harbors; but the Hindus have become more ambitious now, and there is "a growing sentiment in India for the establishment of an Indian merchant marine," we are told. A Hindu named Hadji, author of a pamphlet on the subject, complains that "while 50 lakhs of tons are carried annually by ships along the coast of India, her share in this large traffic amounts to only 13 per cent." Mr. Hadji and others are said by the London *Statist* to have complained that it has been impossible to build up an Indian merchant marine on account of the support given to "monopolistic organizations" by the existing system of shipping rebates. But the *Statist* believes there is much to be said in favor of this system. Under it, "shipowners feel themselves under an obligation to provide sailings at regular intervals, the vessels sailing, full or not full, to keep freights stable and to treat large and small shippers alike." By abolishing the deferred rebate system and adopting the system of bounties, a blow could undoubtedly be dealt at the companies at present engaged in the Indian trade; but the Indian shipper, merchant, and taxpayer might soon appreciate the weight of their additional burdens.



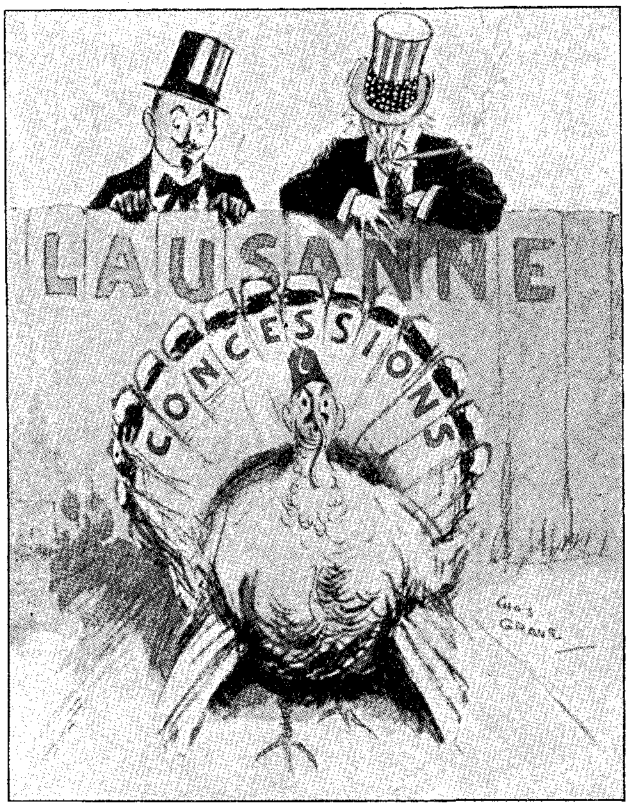
AS GERMANY NOW SEES FRANCE

"People of Europe, guard your most cherished possessions!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TURKISH PREMIER ON TURKISH POLICY

PRACTICALLY AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT of Turkey's policy by his Excellency Rauf Bey, the Prime Minister who has also taken over the Ministry for Foreign Affairs since Ismet Pasha went to attend the Second Conference at Lausanne, advises us that the Nationalist Government of Angora, Turkey's new rulers, has no territorial aspirations of an imperialist nature. On the assumption that peace between Turkey and Great Britain will be secured the Turkish Prime Minister says that, as far as the neighboring Moslem peoples who are at present under some form or other of British political ascendency are concerned, it is a settled point in Turkish policy that they "must decide their own destinies according to the principles of self-determination." He points out further that "politically they must fend for themselves as Turkey has done, and Turkey, on her part, would sincerely and loyally disinterest herself in regard to the issuance." This statement was given at Angora to Arnold J. Toynbee for the Manchester *Guardian*, who is considered a British authority on the Near East because of his membership in the Middle Eastern section of the British Delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris and his writings on Balkan and Turkish subjects. Of the Turkish Premier he tells us:



THE BIRD FANCIERS

Meanwhile Turkey "has no aspirations of an imperialist nature."
—*The Bystander* (London).

"Rauf Bey is a Naval officer by profession. He distinguished himself during the Balkan War by breaking the Greek blockade of the Dardanelles and making a daring sortie into the Mediterranean with the cruiser which he commanded. At the outbreak of the European War he was in England, negotiating for the purchase of two dreadnoughts from Messrs. Vickers. During the war he held a command among the Kurdish tribes along the Turco-Persian frontier. He was a signatory of the Mudros Armistice, and was also one of the Turkish leaders who were deported from Constantinople to Malta by the British authorities in March, 1920. Since the release of the Turkish deportees, in exchange for British prisoners in Turkey, about two years ago, he has played a prominent part in Turkish politics."

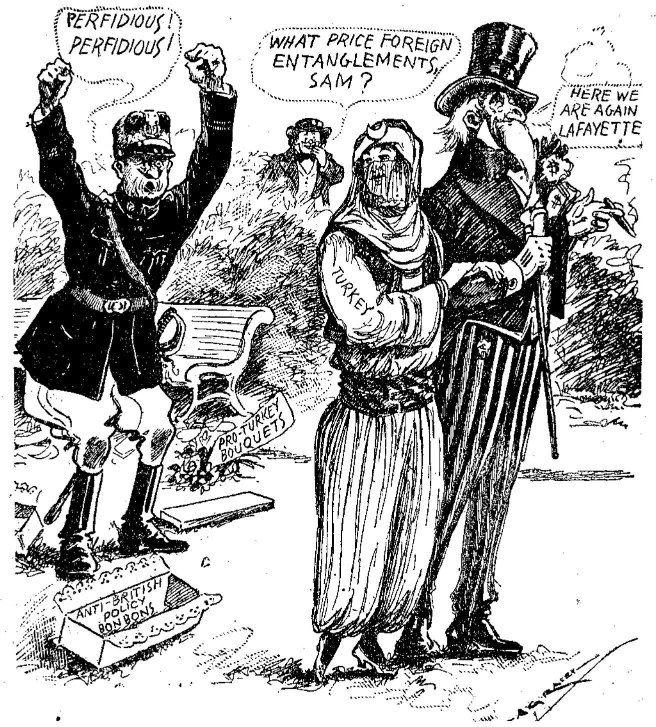
The Turkish Premier laid great stress on the danger of the situation in Kurdistan, a country with which he is personally acquainted. Turkey and Great Britain, he pointed out, had agreed to leave the question to the League of Nations, failing agreement by direct discussion within the term of one year, but it was an essential condition that in the meantime both parties should respect the *status quo*. It is related that the Turkish Premier went on to say that—

"He was disturbed at the attempt, made some months ago by the British authorities in Mesopotamia, to set up a Kurdish Government at Suleimania, with British assistants and advisers. The attempt had failed, for our nominee, Mahmud Khan, had turned against us, and we had evacuated the Suleimania and Ruwanduz districts several months ago.

"He believed that we should always fail, because the Kurds would not submit to our strict standards of government, and above all to the taxation which they necessitated. The Turks understand the Kurds, and their more free-and-easy form of government—consisting principally in acting as intermediaries between one tribe and another—was the maximum which the Kurds would stand. Rauf Bey, therefore, did not expect that we should succeed in our Kurdish policy, but on the other hand, as long as we were pursuing it, it would be a constant source of unrest and trouble for Turkey.

"Turkey could not deal with one part of Kurdistan while another part was cut off from her and was left within the sphere of influence of what might continue to be an unfriendly Power. Kurdistan was a whole. If we were prepared to take on the country right up to Erzerum we were welcome to come and try, and to see what sort of a reception we got there. If not, then let us leave the whole of it to the Turks, as the Turks and Kurds have proved to be brothers and to get on with one another better than with any other nation."

The chief danger about Kurdistan, according to the Turkish Premier, is not on the Ismid front, where there are disciplined troops on both sides, but in the tribal borderland between Turkey and Iraq, where "punitive expeditions by British troops against Kurdish tribes" might flare up into hostilities which would spread down to Bagdad in one direction and involve Great Britain in war with Turkey on the other. The Premier also exprest his dread of "untoward events" on the Syrian border. Mr. Toynbee goes on to relate that—


PERFIDIOUS! PERFIDIOUS!
WHAT PRICE FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS, SAM?
HERE WE ARE AGAIN LAFAYETTE
TURKEY
PRO-TURKEY BOUQUETS
ANTI-BRITISH POLICY BONBONS

FICKLE FATIMA AND HER WILES

"She has eaten his bonbons, accepted his attentions, and can make no further use of him, so throws him over for a wealthy admirer."
—Montreal *Daily Star*.

"Rauf Bey himself brought up the question of the oil-fields. From the Turkish point of view, he said, it was separate from the political issue. Politically, Turkey could not afford to see Southern Kurdistan separated from her. Economically, on the other hand, she knew that she was incapable of developing the oil-fields unaided. She was perfectly prepared to see them developed by other people, so long as her fair share of the proceeds was secured to her. She wanted to be taught how to do these things for herself, and if others came to teach her by developing the oil-fields in agreement with her, she would do her part by insuring the political and military security without which the enterprise could not be profitable. Did we contemplate protecting the fields with our own forces? He reckoned the garrison which we should need to keep these permanently at four divisions of British troops.

"I then asked him about the city of Mosul, mentioning that, besides the question of the oil and that of the strategic importance of Southern Kurdistan, there was the fact that Mosul town and the portion of the vilayet lying to the west of the Tigris were Arab countries, and that it was difficult for us to hand them back to Turkey, considering our pledges to the Arabs during the war. Rauf Bey frankly admitted that there was an Arab majority in the city of Mosul itself, but gave it as his opinion that the ethnographic line of demarcation did not constitute a feasible political frontier.

"If Mosul town were separated from the bulk of Mosul vilayet, which lies on the east bank of the Tigris, it would become a dead city, since its importance lies in its being a commercial center. It would sink into being a city of refuge for outlaws and criminals from the eastern bank. In answer to this, I cited the division of the former vilayet of Aleppo, which had been carried out by agreement between Turkey and France. The Turkish and Kurdish districts in the North had been restored to Turkey, while the city of Aleppo, being Arab, had been left to Syria. Rauf Bey replied that the frontier drawn between Turkey and Syria was producing great economic difficulties, especially in connection with the seasonal migrations of pastoral tribes."

SOUTH AMERICAN "MISUNDERSTANDINGS"

YEARS MUST ELAPSE before the gulf of misunderstandings that keeps some of the larger South American countries apart can be bridged, it is confessed by various editors in these very countries, who are profoundly disappointed with the outcome of the Fifth Pan-American Conference lately held at Santiago. According to the *Variedades* of Peru, the conference was "a picturesque clash of ambitions and of personalities." Of the big problems which hold so much interest for all Latin America, it is said, only disarmament was discust. The Uruguyan plan for a Pan-American League of Nations and the establishment of an International Court was withdrawn because, it is charged, certain Powers opposed the project, and these Powers are the United States and Chile. Nevertheless this journal points out:

> "One surprize was brought forth in the conference and it created such a stir as to endanger the very existence of the assembly. Costa Rica, the smallest republic on the American continent, encircled by the two United States protectorates of Panama and Nicaragua, introduced a novel scheme for the reorganization of the Pan-American Bureau which would abolish as a condition of membership in the governing board the virtual requirement that a government must be recognized by the United States."

This Peruvian newspaper goes on to relate that the Costa Rican proposal also contained a clause doing away with the permanent chairmanship of the Pan-American Union which is vested in the Secretary of State of the United States. By way of change, the Costa Rican idea was to have this post filled through yearly elections of the member nations. But the most striking change suggested by Costa Rica was the one mentioned above, that would have the board made up of representatives directly accredited to the Pan-American Union instead of being composed only of the diplomatic representatives of the countries recognized by the United States:

> "When Alvarado Quiros, head of the Costa Rica delegation, introduced his plan at a private session of the Committee, the other members were taken entirely by surprize. Manuel Augusto Montes de Oca, of Argentina, chairman of the Committee, rose to his feet and, indorsing it enthusiastically, called it transcendental. In view of the warm reception given to Sr. Quiros' words, Dr. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union, moved postponement for a plenary meeting of the Conference."

The news spread rapidly, we are further advised, and practically all the "weaker nations, rallying in support of the Costa Rican plan, decided to carry it through." In the meantime, the delegations of Chile, Brazil and the United States held informal conversations with every dissenting member, contending that such drastic reform would so weaken the organization that it would lose all moral authority, until, this journal relates, one by one the delegates withdrew the unconditional support they had at first given to Costa Rica. Yet Cuba sided with Costa Rica to the last and we then read:

> "A compromise was unavoidable. Commercial and political influences had weighed upon several countries, but the dauntless fight put up by Costa Rica resulted in the enlargement of the Union, granting membership to nations which may not be diplomatically represented at Washington and making the chairmanship elective."

Costa Rica's attitude has been highly praised in Cuba, as we may judge from the Havana *Discusion:*

> "Costa Rica's plan was obviously inspired by the anomalous situation of Mexico, whose government Washington had refused to recognize, thus making Mexican participation in the conference impossible. If the plan of Costa Rica, opposed from the beginning by the United States and Brazil, had not been practically indorsed by all the other nations, there would have been a foundation for the popular belief that the Pan-American Union is under direct Washington influence. If this had become a certainty, all future Pan-American moves would have been looked upon suspiciously, as, to live and prosper, such an organization must be guided by mutual respect and cordiality, not by abdication of the smaller members to the will of the larger Powers."

According to some South American journals, when Argentina refused to attempt to reach a disarmament agreement prior to the Conference, such as Chile and Brazil had proposed, the two latter countries decided to block any disarmament efforts in the conference which Argentina could bring up, as this topic was the twelfth item in the agenda. Meanwhile the question of disarmament remains a menace, in the view of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, which says:

> "The curtain has been raised and the spectacle is revealed in all its crudity. Chile's stand in backing Brazil's attempted naval supremacy is a direct violation of the spirit of our Treaty of 1902 by which Chile abandoned all claims on the Atlantic in exchange for a similar attitude of Argentina on the Pacific. The conference has been a disaster, showing the so-called Pan-American spirit is but a meaningless phrase. South American international relations are becoming worse every day, and the United States' approval of the Chile-Brazil attitude on armed peace is incomprehensible.
>
> "Argentina, however, has learned a great lesson. We are isolated on the continent. But we have proved to the world that we have done all in our power to avoid future disasters and herewith decline all responsibility."

Similar thoughts are exprest by *El Diario*, of Bolivia, which sees this problem as follows:

> "The Argentine-Chilean controversy necessarily implicates Brazil, which is really behind the scenes. If the small countries do not occupy front seats in international performances, it is no less a fact that they will sooner or later become involved in their neighbors' conflicts and neutrality is impossible."

El Diario del Plata, of Uruguay, is no less emphatic in its denunciation when it says:

> "To our deepest sorrow, our fears were justified, tho we never hoped for a satisfactory understanding at Santiago, since the most important points of the Pan-American League, the Court of Justice and real disarmament, were practically barred from the discussion."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FIGHTING THE PLANT PIRATES

AN APPALLING TRIBUTE is levied on our agriculture by "plant pirates," as they are picturesquely termed by George H. Dacy in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington). Writing on what he calls "Plant Policemen of the United States," Mr. Dacy describes the efforts of the Federal Government to arrest and turn back plant and insect parasites that prey on our farm and forest crops. That such efforts are sadly needed, appears from the fact that enemies have already slipt by the barriers in such numbers that their depredations set us back yearly some two billions of dollars. No tribute levied by pirates or robber barons ever approached this sum in magnitude. We suppress the Barbary pirates and put an end to their insolent pretensions, but our fight with the boll weevil, the gypsy moth, the Hessian fly and the various "scale insects" is still on, and the issue often appears rather more doubtful than we could wish, writes Mr. Dacy:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Nature Magazine," Washington, D. C.

OUR "PLANT POLICEMEN" AT WORK

Searching for fungi and insects at a horticultural "Ellis Island."

"As a nation we have been pre-eminent in our contention against piratical powers that demand pay for protection and as an agricultural country we have been paying more than $2,000,000,000 a year to foreign plant pests which have been introduced under conditions most propitious for their multiplication. Our inconsistency in circumventing the human plunderers only to fall prey to the plant pirates is one of the indelible black marks which blotches our otherwise immaculate farming record.

"As a direct result of our failure to fortify our seaports and protect our farming fields against the invasion of overseas crop enemies, we have allowed hundreds of different and dangerous horticultural pests to develop strongholds in the United States. Introduced from Mexico, the boll weevil has cost the cotton-growers of the South enough in the way of depleted crops to pay off our national debt. Now at a time when we were just about getting accustomed to paying the annual $200,000,000 board bill of the boll weevil, another cotton crop despoiler steals over the line from Mexico and menaces potential cotton production. On this occasion, the alien enemy is the pink boll worm. Our one-hundred-million-acre corn crop is annually exposed to a dozen destructive diseases, most of which wormed their way into America from foreign fields. The last to appear is the European corn borer, an uncontrollable plant pirate that is here to stay. Thus far science has made no headway in exterminating this pest. The best that it can do is to strive to limit the area attacked.

WHY IMMIGRANTS MUST BE SEARCHED TO SAVE OUR CROPS

Incoming foreigners try to smuggle in plants, seed and fruit—which may be diseased—in loaves of bread or other bulky articles.

"Our annual wheat crop is constantly threatened by the Hessian fly, a plant plunderer that owes its entrance to the United States to some straw which the Hessian soldiers of Revolutionary fame—better dis-fame—brought to America as bedding for their horses. This litter was thrown ashore in New Jersey, and the disease germs soon multiplied and spread to all sections. This crop waster costs the United States as much each year as the entire expense of the Revolutionary War. It is but one of many of the small grain pests that jeopardize our bread crops. Wheat smut, rust, Australian take-all disease and a dozen others are of foreign origin and spoil enough wheat each year to furnish bread for the starving people of Russia and Europe.

"A Frenchman, a professor at Harvard University, some years ago was experimenting with all kinds of silk-worms and cultures of gypsy moths, trying to develop a variety of silk-worms which would resist this noxious disease. A gust of wind one day blew several cultures of the dangerous moths through his laboratory window and carried them—nobody knew where. Shortly thereafter the gypsy moth became a destructive pest in Massachusetts and now extends its depredations over more than 20,000 square miles of American area. It accomplishes almost as much economic damage as our annual fires which constitute one of the most serious menaces with which we have to contend."

Our rogues' gallery of plant pests, we are told, now includes more than 73 economic despoilers, each of which causes losses of $1,000,000 or more to our annual crops. They include such crop criminals as the codling moth, asparagus beetle, buffalo moth, hop-plant louse, horn fly, common cabbage worm, sugar-cane borer, pear midge, wheat louse, oyster-shell bark louse, pea weevil, croton bug, twenty-three injurious scale insects, and many others. Thirty-seven of these pests have been imported from Europe. European bugs thrive and prosper under our conditions of extensive farming, while American pests introduced to England usually do not live long because of the more intensive field practises which are followed abroad. We read further:

"The brown-tail moth was introduced from Holland or France in shipments of roses. The Japanese beetle came to our shores on imported Japanese iris plants. Japanese cherry-trees presented by the City of Tokyo to the City of Washington during the Taft Administration brought in the Oriental fruit-worm which has since caused large losses in the South Atlantic States. The San José scale has rendered fruit production prohibitive in some parts of the United States, and costs us more than $10,000,000 a year. The imported chestnut blight has already destroyed sixty per cent. of our chestnut trees, and promises to kill all the rest unless blight-resistent varieties can be developed. Peculiarly enough, many of the European pests which are comparatively harmless in their native countries develop into most destructive despoilers under the favorable farming conditions in the United States. Overseas, there are many antagonistic parasites which destroy large numbers of the serious crop-wasting pests. Unfortunately, many of these beneficial insects will not prosper under American conditions.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

These Chinese workers are helping us to fight plant parasites by removing all damaged and diseased bananas from those designed for export to the United States.

"Agricultural authorities urged the establishment of rigid quarantines and the policing of our ports against alien crop pests many decades before this inspection service was established in 1912. If the control measures had been practised religiously when they were initially advocated, at least fifty per cent. of the destructive pests now established as permanent American citizens would have been kept out of the country. At such important ports of entry as New York, Boston, Seattle and San Francisco, plant-pest policemen now examine all seed and plant material as well as other agricultural products which might be infested with foreign disease germs. Even the baggage of the emigrants on passenger boats is examined. Many of these foreigners try to smuggle in seed, fruit and plants which often are diseased. Some even conceal such fruit and seed in loaves of bread or other bulky articles. The arts and artifices practised by these amateur smugglers are quite like those of the professionals who barter in international jewels on which they try to avoid paying import duty. All fruit, seed or plant products that are found to be diseased are either destroyed or else rendered practically sterile by thorough fumigation. Along the Mexican border Uncle Sam maintains great fumigators which are large enough so that several freight-cars can be run inside at a time. In this way all the cotton and cotton seed that comes in from Mexico is rendered harmless so far as the distribution of objectionable cotton diseases is concerned. In his belated battle against foreign plant pests, Uncle Sam is now accomplishing effective work. Our experts have been successful in many cases in restricting the disease outbreaks to certain regions. They now are accomplishing effective work in preventing the introduction of additional plant enemies."

THE STRAIN OF THE TROPICS

THE CONTROL OF the higher brain-centers over the lower is diminished by tropical conditions of life, according to Squadron-Leader T. F. Rippon of the British Air Service, who led a discussion of the subject at a recent meeting of the War Section of the Royal Society of Medicine in London. The speaker first alluded to the marked effect of eye trouble due to tropical glare. Such trouble might manifest itself, he said, as a superficial irritation, with headache, or as retinal fatigue, with dimness of vision at night, or as an inability to sustain accommodative and convergent efforts for any length of time. He had examined certain flying men in Egypt who showed signs of this last defect. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London) in an abstract of his paper:

"He found in a certain group of men who had complained of eye fatigue that their power of accommodation was only about half what it should have been. The disability was more noticeable in the months of May and June than in April. Only when there was marked failure of accommodation for near points was the judgment disturbed; but even the seasoned pilot, when his eyes showed signs of wear and tear on account of tropical glare, would admit that he no longer made his landings automatically as he used to do, but had to take conscious care and deliberation, and was often filled with apprehension.

"Besides the fatigue caused by heat and glare, and the irritation from insect bites, there were other tropical conditions, such as lack of nourishing food and periodic attacks of gastric disorder, which were likely to impair the higher centers' control over the lower. Thus the resident in the tropics might be unable to concentrate, or might give way to anger over trifles. An intelligent adaptation to environment would discount these effects in time. Other predisposing factors in tropical life included the sense of being always under critical observation, an exaggerated desire to maintain prestige, and the strain of keeping watch over emotions, associated perhaps with racial antipathies. The European in India, where the Mutiny was still remembered, could not forget that he was living in the midst of a potentially hostile race, and it was this which accounted probably for the habit of Englishmen in India at every station to congregate in clubs. To these conditions, in the case of men in the Air Service, was added the emotional stress of an occupation which was a new adaptation of the human organism, was taken up by the individual in adult life without previous education, and was associated with danger on every occasion. In the course of a brief discussion Major J. W. Spencer suggested that neurasthenia might explain many of the mental or nervous symptoms seen among men on tropical service. The neurasthenic was under the sway of an emotion of which he could not get rid by the exercise of his free will, and which paralyzed or undermined his judgment; he showed also a loss of power of concentration and a general lack of mental energy, or an inability to pull himself together. The man who had been in the tropics for a number of years, altho he returned home vigorous enough in general health, often complained of some impairment of memory and a difficulty in taking up close work, such as study for an examination, which might be required of him; also he inclined to pessimism. These were the symptoms of the neurasthenic. The great saving thing in the tropics was to have some interest outside oneself which would serve as a way of escape. It might take the form of religion, family devotion, or genuine interest in work or sport. Service abroad took a man away from all his former associations and subjected him to the strain of a hot climate, and to other strains, but the worst thing it did was to leave him with considerable unoccupied spaces of time. Such conditions gradually led to a habit of introspection, which was the beginning of the neurasthenic state. The remainder of the discussion consisted of a few remarks by several speakers on the irritability often shown by the tropical resident. The general idea appeared to be that it was due to congestion of the liver. Squadron-Leader Rippon agreed that the liver might have much to answer for, but he still held to the view that the primary cause was a loss of psychic tone, resulting in a diminished control by the higher centers over the lower."

RED-HOT RIVETS THROUGH A BLOW-GUN

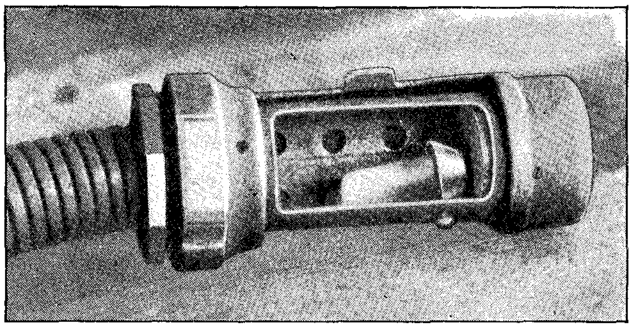
BLOWING RED-HOT RIVETS through metal hose is superseding the old "tosser" and the boy with the "catching-can," as a method of transportation. Robert G. Skerrett, writing in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), calls this one of the most effective and novel uses of compress air. Rivets are passed from the forge directly to the riveting gang at work perhaps scores of feet away and out of sight of the rivet heater. He says:

"The hand-passing of red-hot rivets has long been a familiar spectacle wherever structural steelwork of any sort was under way. Time and again wondering spectators have watched a forgeman take with his tongs a rivet from its flaming bed and toss it confidently a considerable distance to a waiting lad, armed with a bucket or a handy can, who, after catching the rivet on the fly, would pass it thence to the riveting gang. How many of the marveling onlookers traced what followed when the passer failed to catch the glowing bit of steel? How many realized the number of injuries inflicted upon luckless persons when those searing missiles hit them instead of landing in the 'catching can'?

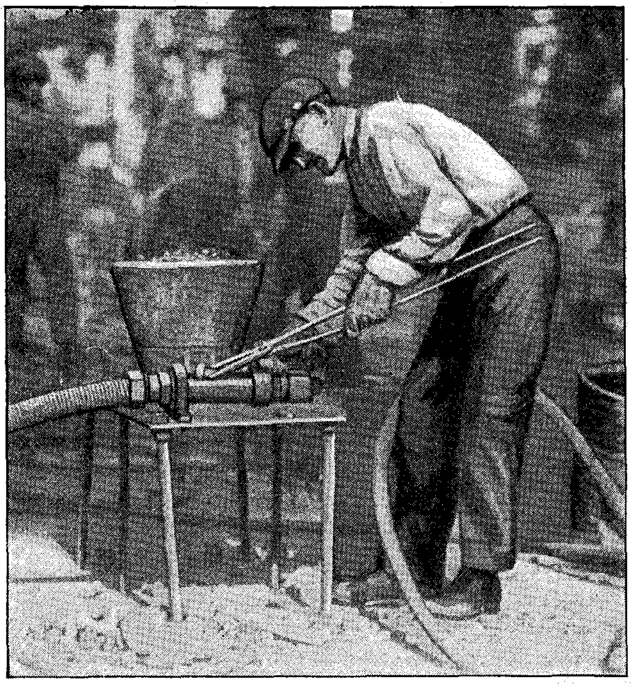
"The records of every modern shipyard, the story of the erection of every skyscraper, and the casualty list of the building of every big bridge will be found fairly well filled with instances of bodily hurt or harm done by rivets that went astray in the passing. Not only that, but a misdirected rivet is seldom picked up soon enough to be used at the time, if used at all; and the hand-passing of rivets undoubtedly cuts down efficiency and working speed. Realizing these various shortcomings, William B. Furman devised a pneumatic rivet-passing device and first put it in service at the yard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, in April of 1920."

In developing his equipment, Mr. Furman first blew his rivets through rubber hose from the forge to the riveting gangs. But this type of conveyer wore out rapidly and would burn through whenever a hot rivet became lodged in a bent section. So metallic flexible hose was substituted. To quote further:

"The pneumatic rivet-passers now in service are capable of sending rivets through three lengths of hose, that is, 150 feet, quite satisfactorily. The hose may run around corners and have several bends in it between the pneumatic passer and the discharge end, and yet the rivets will be sped onward to their destination without a hitch. All the heater has to do is to drop a rivet upon a balanced check valve, which allows the rivet to fall into the admission end of the hose; then, by pressing upon a pedal, a blast of compress air is released from the passer reservoir; and the impulse of this released air serves to blow the rivet quickly to the farther end of the hose. Incidentally, the expansion of the air tends to cool the hose and to prevent it from becoming troublesomely hot.


THE DISCHARGE END OF THE RIVET GUN

A rotating cover seals this receptacle, and the rivet is stopt by a cushioning disk at the bottom of the receiver.


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Compressed Air Magazine" (New York)

THE RIVET BLOW-GUN

As originally devised at the plant of the Sun Shipbuilding Company.

"A modified apparatus known as the 'Penflex Rivet Gun' consists of a galvanized metal tank with a connection welded to the side so that the air-supply line can be coupled to it.

"The discharge valve is opened by the movement of a steel rod attached to the treadle. At the discharge end of the conveyer tube is a metal rivet receiver with a buffer block, which prevents the plastic rivet from being deformed when suddenly arrested upon reaching the end of its run.

"What these rivet guns can do is well exemplified in the following account of fifteen weeks of service in an important shipyard. Let us quote: 'Approximately 20,000 rivets were passed by the rivet gun to the torpedo-defense bulkheads and the boiler-room bulkheads, and about 8,000 rivets were passed to the double-bottom compartments and to the tank tops and shell. On alteration and repair work, the gun was placed on the main deck and was used for passing rivets two decks below and to very inaccessible locations. By using the rivet gun, the rivet gang consisted of only the heater boy, the riveter, and the holder-on. It was found that rivets could be passed satisfactorily to a height of ninety-one feet, the average time being two seconds.'

"Experience on the job has disclosed that rivets can be delivered very rapidly and with no perceptible loss of heat while in transit. Further, the rivet arrives at the receiver without scale, owing to the fact that the scale is removed by the rivet striking the sides of the metal tubing during its journey.

"It is stated by a hull superintendent that the following advantages can be justly claimed for the pneumatic rivet passer: A saving in money; the elimination of passer boys; fires can be kept out of closed spaces, thus benefiting the riveting gangs as well as other trades working there; there are no ashes or waste coke lying around that may clog holes where the riveting is being done; and a rivet can be delivered and placed in a hole ready to drive in a much shorter time than that required when passer boys are employed, insuring a hotter rivet that is easier to drive and the doing of a better job, withal.

"The high percentage of accidents incident to bridge-building and other structural work by reason of faulty rivet passing is arousing the attention of the municipal authorities in many cities. Demands are being made for the reasonable safety of workmen as well as the public. The 'catching can' should be a thing of the past; and the excuse that 'one got away' does not satisfy when damage is done by a flying rivet."

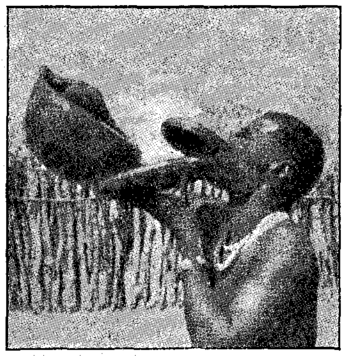
CORRECTION—Officials of the Golden Gate Ferry Company of San Francisco inform us that the first Diesel electric ferry-boat in successful operation is not the Poughkeepsie craft, described in our issue of April 14, but their own boat, *The Golden Gate*, which has been in operation at San Francisco, since July, 1922.

PLATE-LIPPED FLAPPERS OF CENTRAL AFRICA

SLITTING THE LUCKY DAMSEL'S LIPS is reported to be one way of announcing engagements, according to the etiquette of French Equatorial Africa. When a young-man-about-town of the tribe of the Saras-Djingès is about to bestow his affections upon one of the local dark débutantes, the following ceremony is looked upon with favor in the highest circles. The girl's upper and lower lips are pierced in a straight line about two-fifths of an inch from the outside edge by means of a long thorn or some sharp, piercing instrument. Two large straws, a tenth of an inch or more in diameter, keep these holes open in the fiber of the muscle itself. After a few weeks two little round wooden plugs, a trifle larger than the straws replace them, and enlarge the two orifices. Their length is not greater than the thickness of the lips, so that the inside edge of the plug just barely touches the gums of the middle incisor teeth. The young lady is then well started on her way to becoming a village belle.

Needless to say, the young ladies so treated are very young. In this tribe, as in many others of Central Africa, the man chooses his future wife at a very early age. In this case it is generally a little girl four or five years old, sometimes a baby. It is between the ages of five and ten that the child's lips are perforated by her future husband.

A young physician, Dr. Muraz, chief of the French medical mission in the region of Lake Tchad, has recently brought back scientific observations upon this as well as many other barbarous customs of the native tribes of that region now under French sway. An account of the investigations has been written for the Paris *Illustration* by Mr. M. G. Grandidier, the general secretary of the Geographical Society, and seems to have occasioned considerable discussion, humanitarian and ethnological. To quote from Mr. Grandidier:



TAKING A DRINK

As practised by the "plate-lipped women" of Central Africa.

> "The tribe of Saras-Djingès, improperly called Saras-Kabas, who practise barbarous lip distention, which fact is visible in the accompanying photographs, are found to the south of Lake Tchad, between the right bank of the Shari and the Arabian Province of Salamat. These people are fetish worshipers. The men wear a long cotton robe, which they weave themselves; the women wear nothing but two small aprons of leaves. The country is extremely poor, even tho the soil is rich. The inhabitants are shiftless and harvest very few crops.
>
> "Before the coming of the French the Province of Sara-Kabas was one of the principal reservoirs for slaves of the Sultans of Wadai and Baguirmi. Periodically, or at least once a year, and sometimes more, armed hordes invaded the peaceful land of the Djingès and laid everything waste. In these enormous raids the victims were driven toward the north, sometimes, also, toward the east, and the captives which hunger, exhaustion or beating did not kill on the way were routed on to Egypt, Tripoli and Turkey. At that time the Saras-Djingès lived in constant fear of the invaders. Mr. Grandidier goes on to say that the first explanation of the horrible mutilation of these women was that it was caused by a fear of these periodical raids. The men, it was thought, preferred to mutilate the faces of their wives in order to make them less valuable as slaves, and less likely to be taken away and sold in Egypt or the Mohammedan north of Africa."

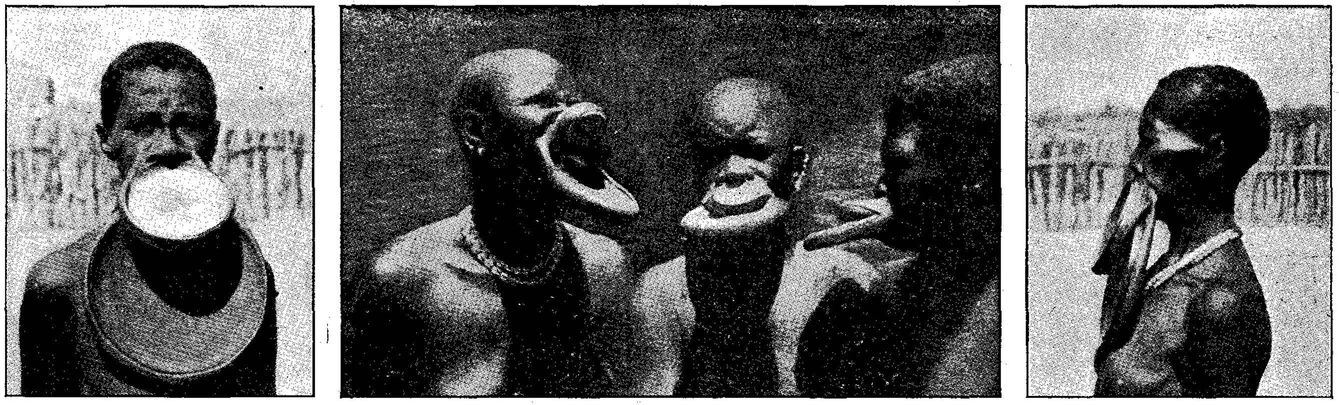
It was with this in mind that the French, as soon as they had come into indisputable possession of the territory, passed a law that these terrible disfigurements of women should cease at once. Dr. Muraz, however, is inclined to believe that they were performed, not to render the victims less valuable as slaves, but really as a tribal honor. In support of this theory he asks, "Why did not the Djingès men also undergo the same mutilation since they were fully as likely to be captured as slaves?" Moreover, it is known that throughout the Mohammedan part of Africa there are many women found who have a nostril of the nose or the upper lip pierced and ornamented with jewelry and rings, and, indeed, some objects of no less extraordinary diameter than the "plates" of the Djingès Tribe. Further, so far as is known, there is no repugnance manifested toward slaves of the Djingès Tribe, and they are as easily negotiable as any other type of human property in Africa. It was with this in mind that Dr. Muraz continued his investigation and made the discovery which commences this article, namely, that the women's lips were pierced as a sort of tribal honor, and that the slitting was formerly performed at the time the girl was affianced to her future husband.

Whatever may or may not be the origin of the practise, its results are rather terrible, as can be seen from the accompanying photographs. It has been explained how the slits are originally made in the lips of the little girls, and Mr. Grandidier goes on to explain the process from then on.

> "Little by little, for two or three months, the diameter of the wooden blocks is increased. The holes in the lips are enlarged by this distention, and in a few years the little cylinder of wood becomes almost like a saucer—a 'plate' which attains enormous dimensions. The upper surface is often ornamented with designs in wood-burning. Captain Cornet gives outside figures of 7 centimeters for the upper lip and 17 centimeters for the lower lip. Dr. Muraz has noted the extraordinary dimension of 24 centimeters. It goes without saying that these proportions are not seen only among very old women who have spent their whole lives in developing these holes in their upper lip. One of them, represented in the photograph, had a lip whose circumference measured not less than 75 centimeters. The lower plate is always of greater diameter than the upper. When they are not more than from 5 to 7 centimeters, they ordinarily maintain a horizontal position, and the woman seen at a distance and in profile, seems to be holding two saucers between her teeth.
>
> "After these disks have attained a certain size they can not be held constantly horizontal by the muscular fibers which have their attachments on the surface of the gums. Thereafter, they droop on the face, and this habitual position, modified momentarily by contractions of the facial muscles, creates a complete deformation of the lips and jaw surfaces. When the weight of the plates has become excessive the sinews of the lips have no longer sufficient strength to maintain them in a horizontal position. They hang, the one above the other, at the lower extremity of the face."

Mr. Grandidier goes on to tell about some of the inconveniences this may cause. Eating, of course, as in the picture which appears on this page, is rather difficult, even tho the "plate" is somewhat hollowed out on the surface, so liquids will pour in. Talking, of course, proceeds in a series of grunts and gutturals and the woman is, to all practical intents, dumb. She does manage, however, to smoke a short clay pipe, and she is said to enjoy letting the plates clatter against each other in time with her steps as she carries the family meal on her shoulders. Taken in connection with the fact that scar-tattooing, particularly of the face and breast, is common among that tribe as well as all others in the region, this picture may give one a terrible impression of feminine maltreatment. But when we are assured that the "plates" as well as the scar tattooing are invariably signs of feminine coquetry, and that the most dreadful examples of both are held in the highest honor, we can see that the French Governor may have a delicate situation confronting him.

The French apparently are making a definite effort to investigate this little-known corner of Equatorial Africa just north of the Kongo, in which the war has left them as administrators.



SOME PEOPLE WILL MAKE ANY SACRIFICE FOR BEAUTY

These women, with lips so horribly distended, after the manner described in the text, are some of the village belles of an African tribe.

Cannibalism in the neighboring district of the Cameroons, which apparently has been a regular practise in connection with certain religious rites for centuries, is being severely punished whenever discovered. The Paris *Republique Française* cites several instances of this practise which have been unearthed, and seems to feel that cannibalism, based on sorcery or on a desire for vengeance, will soon be stamped out, however long it may take to eliminate the cannibalism brought on by famines. The "Black Panthers," however, still find a certain number of victims in the west of Africa each year, altho it is said their practises involve not so much the eating of human flesh as the drinking of human blood. The *Journal Official* cites a recent government decree which has for its purpose to "protect populations terrorized by cannibals, and to give local administrations which are reclaiming them the means of stringently suppressing the authors of these revolting acts."

WHY "SYNTHETIC GOLD" IS UNLIKELY

SPORADIC REFERENCE in newspapers to the possibility of manufacturing "synthetic" gold occasions alarm among gold-miners. Such a careless use of terms, we are warned by an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York), invariably indicates ignorance of the subject. All newspaper comment that discusses seriously the subject of "synthetic" gold can be dismissed as unworthy of more than cursory attention. Synthesis implies the union of two or more elements. Gold is an element—as are all the other metals—so it can not be synthesized. We read further:

"The metal miner need fear nothing from the discoveries of science. In this respect he is in a more fortunate position than the miner of compounds, many of which can be manufactured synthetically. However, the economic aspect is important. Successful technology does not always connote commercial supremacy. The present position of the industries concerned with the synthetic manufacture of nitrate, camphor and indigo constitutes an indication of successful research and technical development against economic odds too strong to be overcome.

"Transmutation, which may be defined as a natural and little-understood change, whereby an element is transformed into another element, is an accepted fact. Satisfactory proof has been forthcoming that the vaporings of the alchemists antedated scientific discoveries that would have filled them with awe. So far, it has been found impossible to control or to stimulate the change, but it has been demonstrated that uranium and thorium, for instance, may be transmuted, with lead as the final product. It is not improbable that lead may be transmuted into gold; but experience has shown that this would involve an amount of energy out of all proportion to the value of the ultimate product. In fact, gold-miners will be cheered to know that a reverse process may prove to be the more practicable; the changing of gold into lead may be profitable because of the release of energy that always accompanies the change."

FIGHTING AIRCRAFT WITH RADIO

A METHOD DEVISED BY GERMAN SCIENTISTS for putting out of commission any motor using electric ignition, by stopping its magneto with radio, is announced by the daily press. The Los Angeles *Times*, however, says that Southern California experts claim that they are able to outwit the German inventors. This is already possible in two ways, they tell us. While the German use of radio waves of unusual potency will undoubtedly put the Liberty and other internal combustion motors out of action, other forms of motors have been developed which can not be so affected. We read:

"The success of the Siemens-Stinnes experts in Germany may stimulate especially American use of the steam turbine engine for aircraft, according to local airplane motor experts. This type, and the heavy-oil burning engine, such as the Diesel, will not be touched by the German development.

"The turbine has already been developed for actual use in airplanes. Harry Peters of La Crescenta, widely known aviation motor expert of England, whose health sent him to Southern California after the war, made flights in a turbine-equipped airplane before leaving England.

"A turbine engine for airplanes and automobiles has been developed at San Diego by John T. Waugh and Capt. B. H. Taylor, and, according to local airplane experts who have witnessed its operation, it works successfully, and has a much lighter weight per horse-power than the aircraft gasoline engine.

"E. M. Fisk and R. S. Gradle, officers of the Commercial Aircraft Association, believe that engines burning heavy oil can be made feasible for aircraft, and that these will be made in America in the near future.

"'The method reported in the *Times* cablegram has been suspected as having been developed for some time,' said Bennett Harrison, of the Radio Service Company's staff, yesterday. 'It is feasible, for it puts the magneto out of commission and so stops any motor with electric ignition. It is surprizing that the Germans conducted their experiments where the French investigators could learn of them, for their efficiency is now greatly affected.

"'Experts of all nations will begin to search for means of counteracting the radio attack by developing motors which will not be subject to radio. France and England, whose main defense in future must be aircraft, are either forced to develop defensive radio control or scrap a great amount of their newly built equipment in engines.

"'Radio control and interference will be enormous factors if we have another war. The influence of radio will be everywhere. Great stations like KHJ of the *Times* will have a great patriotic part, for they will reach millions on the instant and arouse and organize as was not possible in the campaigns of the past war. They will also warn an enemy of the temper of the American people.

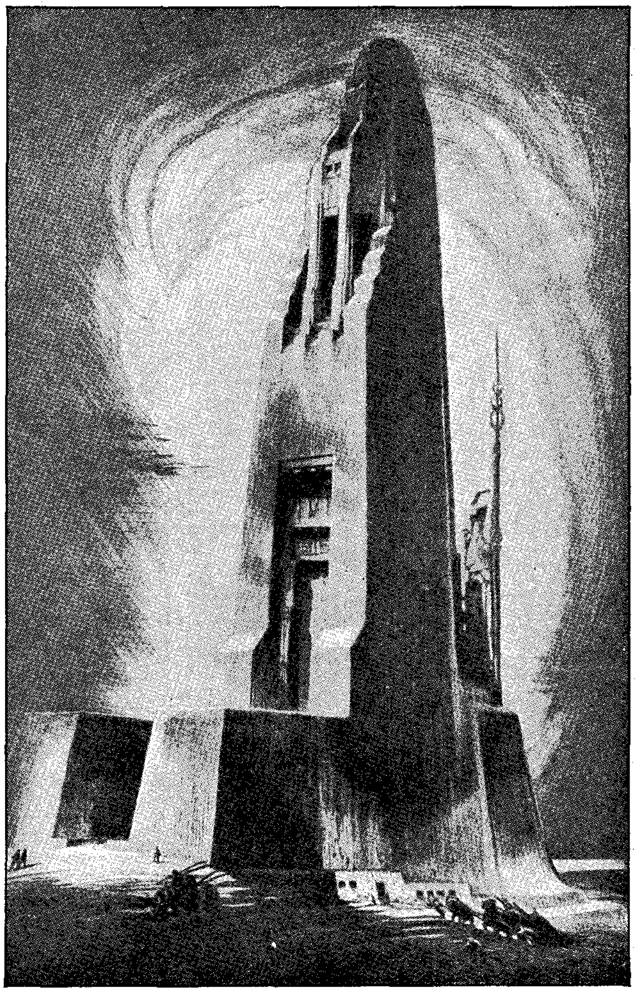
"'These stations should be considered by the Government as actually being powerful aids to defense and methods developed to protect them against any aerial interference in case of war. If possible, an enemy will cut them off from the air as surely as he would cut a cable. The possibility of this is suggested by the report from Paris on the radio interference with aircraft motors.'"

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

FRANCE TO MARK OUR FIRST LANDING "OVER THERE"

FRANCE FORGETS NOTHING, and she sees to it that posterity shall forget nothing of what happened during the Great War. As a gesture of gratitude to America there is rising on the shores of France, at the Pointe de Grave, where the first American troops landed, a monument that will tell the story of America's effort. At first it was designed to build another light that should flash back the rays from Liberty in New York Harbor—figuratively, of course But the lighthouse idea was changed, and indeed the comprehensive scheme originally projected by the famous sculptor, Philippe Bartholomé, had to undergo modification. On September 6, 1919, a double anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette and of the first victory of the Marne, the President of France and the American Ambassador laid the first stone. In *L'Illustration* (Paris) we read a brief account of the statue, a model of which is now shown in the exhibition of the Paris Salon. First, we are told of the original plan of Bartholomé's, when "after the fashion of the 'choir leaders' of the cathedrals of the Middle Ages, he undertook to inspire and coordinate the efforts of young artists, all former combatants." Thus:



LOOKING TOWARD AMERICA

The monument being erected by France on the Pointe de Grave, where American forces first landed in the late war.

"He planned its general outline, the architectural whole would rise like a lighthouse on the edge of the ocean. At the top of a pyramid a torch was to send forth its luminous rays over the immense sea and thus would correspond to the Statue of Liberty giving light to the world as it dominates with its symbolical torch the entrance into New York harbor. Moreover, parts of this whole were to be apportioned out to various groups where individual originality could be manifested.

"However, this collective undertaking, as contemplated originally by M. Bartholomé, would have required a galaxy of sculptors and architects and had to be modified somewhat in practise.

"It was realized what a great difficulty there would be in coordinating so many dissimilar efforts—efforts which threatened to overwhelm through their composite style a memorial, of which the essential characteristic was to be its impressive simplicity."

To-day the project has reached a stage exprest in the following:

"It is the work of Bartholomé and Andrew Ventre, and differs very considerably from the plan originally decided upon. The well-known architect, Andrew Ventre, whose memorial—the Trench of Bayonets—at Verdun brought his compelling and daring talent to the attention of the public at large, has made a precious contribution to the common cause. Its lines have been simplified and, when completed, the pyramid will attain one hundred metres in height. In the foreground, facing the ocean, a colossal France, twenty meters high—the work of the great sculptor, Antoine Bourdelle—scans the horizon with a troubled gaze and awaits the aid of the Americans. Directly inspired by some replicas which enable us to obtain an idea, or to surmise, what Phidias's 'Athene Parthenos' must have been like, this France, in a determined attitude, is seen holding a gigantic spear, ornamented by olive branches, emblematic of peace.

"The shield which is placed at her side is formed with the tables of the Law. Her free hand appears to greet, to appeal, and to symbolize her fearful hopes. It shields her gaze which is looking afar toward the *Orleans* and the *Rochester*, from which the first American troops were landed in the beginning of 1917.

"The rest of the Memorial will be of an austere and manly simplicity, except in the background, where, sheltered from the spray of the deep, a large tablet, with a suitable inscription and draped by the entwined flags, will be under the guard of a French and an American soldier.

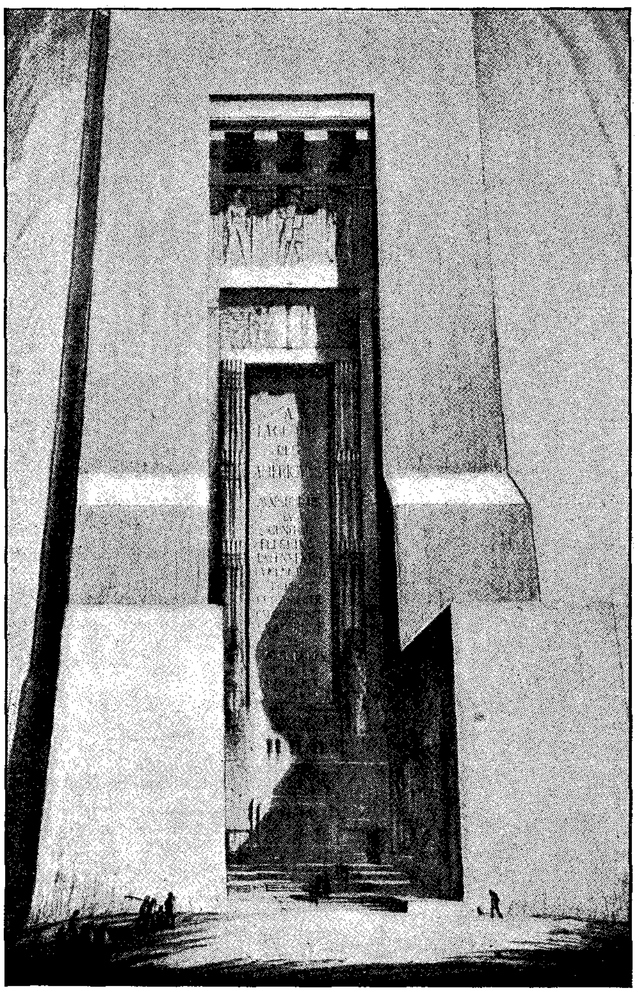
"All this portion of the decoration has been entrusted to a young and talented sculptor, M. Henri Navarre. He has added two bas-reliefs, both full of expression. One represents Lafayette's arrival in the United States; the other, the arrival of the American troops in France. These bas-reliefs ornament the enormous buttresses which give access to the entrance of the lighthouse through a passage having the width of a road."

The monument rises 325 feet high and will answer to another imposing monument just dedicated in the east of France. It stands at Chaumont, the headquarters of the American general staff, and marks a special honor to Pershing and his men. In a later number this monument will be reproduced for our readers. Meanwhile we quote some words of Premier Poincaré, uttered on June 3 at the ceremony of the dedication, which are just as appropriate to the monument nearing completion at the mouth of the Gironde. One sentence is especially telling: "In short, when the Americans saw France invaded and ravaged, her very existence threatened, they came to defend the country which had bent tenderly over their cradle."

DECORATION DAY IN FRENCH SCHOOLS

THERE IS A MONUMENT of letters raised by the children of France that should not be lost sight of, tho it may not stand out to view in future years. On Memorial Day of 1922 all the school children of France—two million boys and girls between the ages of seven and fourteen—were asked to write what they themselves thought and felt concerning the aid given France by the United States in the war. Their work in part is issued in a little booklet, a copy of which was sent to us from our Pacific coast by a happy and grateful Franco-American war bride, but as a compilation appears in the Boston *Transcript*, we quote from this source. The compositions, says "J. E. K." in the *Transcript*, were "an outpouring of affectionate youthful gratitude which perhaps a great poet might know how to describe or interpret in a way that would be worth attempting." Failing that he lets the children speak for themselves and begins with the words of a little girl of the department of the Somme:

"I love the Americans very much because they helped us so much during the war. I wish the Atlantic Ocean were not so big, so that the Americans could come sometimes to visit France, and we could go to visit them. When I go walking with mamma on Sunday, I put a pretty little bouquet of flowers on the grave of an American, and if there are any weeds I pull them out."



ENTRANCE FROM THE LAND SIDE

The monument at Pointe-de Grave will carry a great commemorative tablet, flanked by a French and an American soldier, and preceded by a vast corridor bearing upon the lateral walls bas-reliefs in sculpture representing historical episodes, by Henri Navarre.

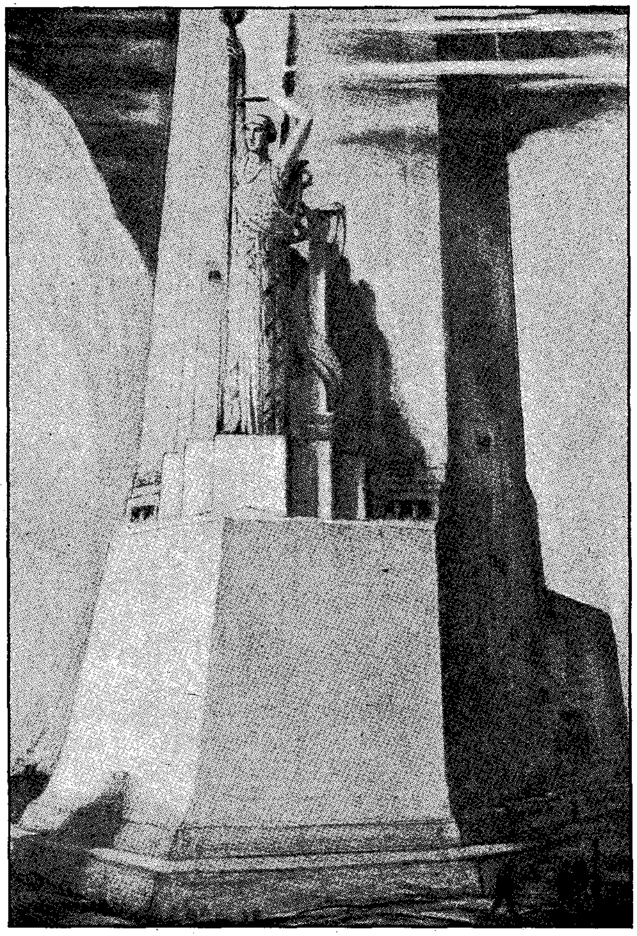
Michelle Beswick was only three years old when the Americans came to France, we are told, and she does not tell us so much as Georges Moyneault, who was twelve years old when he wrote, and who speaks as a more careful historian:

"How happy we were in April, 1917, when we heard that the United States had declared war on Germany! I can still see the long trains loaded with men and material rolling toward the East. Even in my childish mind I felt sure that nothing could resist such an assembly of forces. How well they knew how to fight, those kind, strong soldiers who exchanged '*bonheur*' with us so gaily as they passed through our cities and villages.

"At St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, nothing could stop them. Their hearts were set on doing their duty well. And what help the whole people of the United States gave to our wounded men, our widows and orphans! Our soldiers and their families can never forget so much kindness, so many sacrifices. Even today the United States is still helping to heal our wounds.

"A short time ago our teacher read us a beautiful letter from an American workman to a little French girl: 'Life is becoming harder over here,' he said: 'wages are not so good, but still I will not forget you, and I am sending you ten dollars to buy yourself a pretty dress.' How can one resist such smiling kindness?

"So we all love you, all of us little French children, you kind Americans. May Memorial Day bring us closer and make us feel all the sympathy we have for each other."



FACING THE WEST

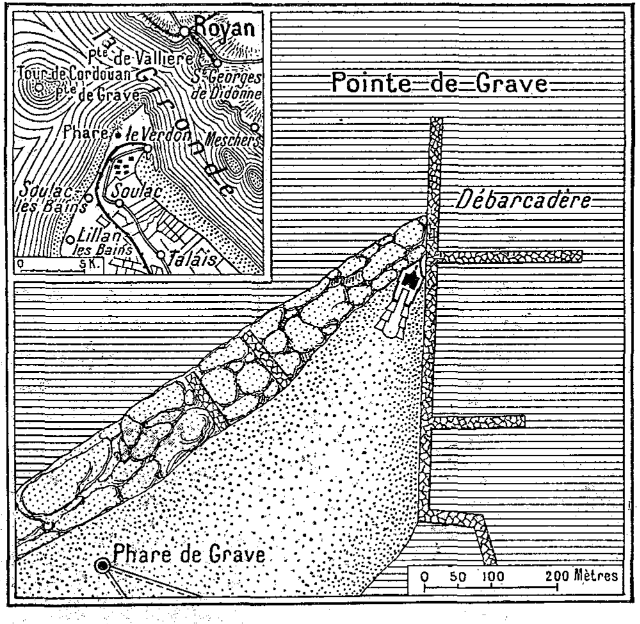
Is this colossal sculpture by Antoine Bourdelle called "France Awaiting Help from the Americans." It decorates the prow of the monument.

The *Transcript* writer, at this point, tells us how the choice from the two million compositions was arranged and carried out:

"By request of the French society, called 'La Fraternité Franco-Américaine,' correspondent of the American Society for 'Fatherless Children of France,' one thousand of the children's tributes were forwarded from all the departments of France to the society's headquarters in Paris. Since the reprinting even of a thousand would have been too large a task for the society, it was decided to draw two intersecting lines across France—one from the English channel directly south to the Mediterranean, and another from Brest to Nice. From every Department which these lines traversed one manuscript was chosen for permanent record—an impartial plan surely. In order to secure this wide geographical representation many of the most expressive writings had to be rejected outright, since they did not come from the Departments marked out by the lines on the map."

Some of the children whose homes were far from the war zone displayed as keen a sense of the realities of the war as those within sound of the gun-fire. Maurice Etourneau, who lives on the Brittany coast, writes this.

"It was in 1917. The Germans were approaching Paris and were already beginning to bombard that city. The struggle seemed lost for us, when with a great unanimous impulse, our brothers from across the Atlantic came to our aid. How many sacrifices they made! Words can not tell them. They came with munitions, cannon, guns, etc. They brought us food, which was growing scarce in our country.



THE POINT OF ROMANCE "OVER THERE"

Whatever happened afterward, probably no moment was more thrilling to any doughboy than when he first landed in France.

"Everywhere they went, they left a deep impression. Always they were ready to help. Everywhere they spread kindness and generosity. They consoled the parents of French prisoners. 'We will go to deliver them,' they said. I was present at several of these touching scenes, and I shall never forget them.

"It was especially in order to come to our aid that they showed this courage. They left their fathers, their mothers, their brothers, their sisters, their wives, their children, their homes, their country; in a word, all that they held dearest in the world.

"At Saint Mihiel, in the narrow defiles of Islettes, of la Chalade, of Grandpré, of the Chene Populeux they showed great courage and bravery . . . Now, the war is finished. We won it, thanks to the heroic courage of the Americans, but still they continue to give generously. They wish to reconstruct cities at their own expense, and equip them comfortably.

"Oh, kind brothers! How shall we thank you! You have done all that is most beautiful; you have given us good examples of bravery, of courage, of kindness, of generosity. I am only a young French schoolboy. You have protected me by forming with your breasts a human rampart. Oh, how many American soldiers died for me! At the thought of it, tears come into my eyes. Thanks, my dear friends. I shall always be grateful to you.

"We shall say to your widows and orphans, 'Thanks.' If they are ever attacked I shall gladly come to protect them, as their husbands and fathers protected me. The Star-Spangled Banner has floated over France in order to lead on its warriors; some day, perhaps, the French flag will float over your American soil.

"American blood was shed on our beloved France, to protect us, perhaps some day French blood will be shed on that soil where reign union, solidarity, independence.

"All honor to the courage and bravery of Americans, our friends forever!"

Girls, even, were not behindhand in offering "defensive and offensive alliances." Georgette Bochu, age eleven, a child of Central France writes:

"Our hearts, full of feeling, will always remain united with those of the little Americans. We will defend one another. We shall always remember the brave Americans who devoted themselves to France in peril. May the Great War, from which France and the Allies came forth victorious, be the last of all wars, but if proud and greedy Germany should ever threaten you, Oh, America, trust in the young French boys and girls to help you!"

Some compositions show even a knowledge of the way war was made on this side of the ocean:

" 'One might have thought,' says Jacques Chambard, eleven-year older of the Seine-et-Marne, 'that far-away America would not submit to war-time restrictions. On the contrary, the discipline was even more severe than in European countries. Not content with limiting use of bread, sugar, etc., the Americans stopt their unnecessary industries, which led to a considerable result. The result was that the coal thus saved went to Europe to supply the different needs of the Allies.' "

BETTER MANNERS IN LITERATURE

NO MORE DYING POETS can be laid at the doors of savage reviewers. Whether Keats was or was not "snuffed out by the *Quarterly*," it is a literary tradition hard to kill, and its final demise will rob schoolboys of a tender subject for compositions. But there is no doubt that Jeffrey and his like delighted in savage reviews. An improvement in manners all along the literary line is noted in the London *Times*, and stands perhaps as an offset to what some regard as our lapse in morals. First the *Times* deals with our reform of controversial invective:

"That invective, as it was once used in political and personal controversy, is now dead is a fact which we may remark without lamenting. It died of excess. Its strong language became weak from overuse, words which were once scorpions served at last to make their author ridiculous, and a consequent mildness settled upon pamphlets and reviews. When Addison thought it worth while to satirize the violence of contemporary pamphleteers, he laughed at their trick of giving spice to their writings by substituting mysterious asterisks for vowels in obvious names, and by sprinkling their pages, 'in an italic character,' with such words as '*scribbler, liar, rogue, rascal, knave* and *villain*.' To-day there are no scribblers; they are called, among artists, 'writers of another school,' and, among politicians, 'journalists of the other side.' There are no liars unless under another name, no rascals except 'young rascals' who do little worse than steal apples, no villains but in novelettes, no knaves but at the card-table, and no rogues who are not also vagabonds. The abusive intention may remain with us, but the old words of abuse have lost their familiar ring. Reviewers have probably as vigorous a dislike of bad books as ever they had, but happily we may search in vain for what was once regarded, and rejoiced in, as a savage review. Historians are judicially careful to qualify their praise and blame; prosecuting counsel study moderation in a way that would have astonished Somers and his fellows at the bar; and even cabmen, porters, fishwives and bargees have allowed their professional tradition to weaken, and, in their language, have sacrificed richness to restraint."

Boredom as well as bad manners are saved by the modern manner:

"The change, which did not become effective until long after Addison's death, has purged speech and writing of much superfluous rhetoric. Ill-tempered fools are now laughed off their high horse, and, in politics, spite has but a small and inconstant public. Lucidity is everywhere preferred to wordy violence, and a reputation for being impartial is, by a strange twist of fortune, among the most powerful of controversial weapons. In literature there has been a parallel movement. Imitators of Gibbon's faults are at a discount. The falsely grand manner is fallen into disrepute among poets and essayists; and satirists, when they appear, roar gently, almost as if they feared that some one would laugh at them if they forbore altogether from laughing at themselves. Much of this change is for good, but it brings with it opposite dangers which Addison himself would have been quick to expose. To save words of invective from excessive use is to strengthen the language, but to live in refined fear of them is disastrously to weaken it. If, in writing history, we substitute a colorless impartiality for the manner of Gibbon, it were better to have clung to Gibbon, faults and all. No man can write his best if he is afraid of being laughed at. He must write the truth that is in him, and, if his vision is emphatic, so must his writing be. What Addison attacked was self-conscious bombast and virulence, the spitefulness and scandalous mysteries of puny minds, but he was no defender of self-conscious timidity. He would have had a fine contempt for the cautious trimmers of literature who would please all men and offend none. This is the present danger. The small fry are emphatic enough in all conscience. They sell a famous name for a penny in their memoirs as readily as any eighteenth-century pamphleteer sold it, with asterisks, in his pamphlets. They use the 'italic character' to attract the world's eye to a thousand worthless opinions. But men of character and reputation are over-timid. They shun emphasis, anticipate criticism, and qualify their every statement. They seldom hit like Macaulay, or thrust like Swift, or strike to kill as Bolingbroke knew how. The death of spurious invective is, indeed, welcome; but, if it is to rob attack of its sting and approval of its warmth, life and literature will be the poorer for the theft."

THE SOUTH EXPREST ARTISTICALLY

TOO BIG TO BE HOMOGENEOUS, this country loves to play the innocent game of sectionalism. Not long ago we were pointed to Chicago as the center whence emanated the greatest amount of significant modern literature. Chicago, of course, was understood to have tapped the resources of the great West and Northwest. Now, it appears, by the dictum of Mr. Irvin Cobb, "if you divide the United States into four sections, the South, the North, the mid-West and the West, you will find that the South has to her credit more writers than any of the other sections." Not at all disheartened, as a feeder for Chicago, the Cincinnati *Times-Star* takes up the cudgel and instead of combating it, sets about proving Mr. Cobb's case:

"In the plastic arts the South has done less, largely because so much of its endeavor has gone into Civil War monuments; perhaps the colossal Monument to the Confederacy which is being carved on the face of Stone Mountain near Atlanta, under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, will be the final as well as the finest expression of this memorial impulse. The South has few great painters, and among dramatists only the notable names of Augustin Daly, William C. De Mille, Thomas Dixon and David Wark Griffith. Musically, the South has done better, producing many singers, pianists and composers, among whom Riccardo Martin's name stands out; providing excellent audiences for visiting orchestras, and offering a rich field for the collection of native folk-song. But its greatest contribution to American life is in letters.

"Living Southern authors, as listed by Archibald Henderson in the New York *Herald*, include historians like Woodrow Wilson, Edward Dodd and John Spencer Bassett; critics like James Brander Matthews; poets like Olive Tilford Dargan, Cale Young Rice, John Gould Fletcher, and Robert Loveman; novelists like James Branch Cabell, Willa Sibert Cather, Henry Sydnor Harrison, Mary Johnston, Corra May Harris, Amelie Rives Troubetzkoy, George W. Cable and James Lane Allen; and short-story writers like Irvin S. Cobb, Harry Stillwell Edwards and Octavus Roy Cohen. This roster of contemporary letters would be significantly amplified if the names of those who died but yesterday were added, authors like Walter Hines Page, Thomas Nelson Page, Madison Cawein, John Fox, Jr., Will N. Harben, Charles Egbert Craddock and Ruth McEnery Stuart. Through backgrounds which the art of various of these craftsmen has woven into the nation's romance, the Cincinnati Good-Will train pursues its way.

"The great Southern tradition in literature, established by William Gilmore Simms, Edgar Allan Poe, Sidney Lanier and Mark Twain, carries on."

READING HAUPTMANN A LESSON

HAUPTMANN, the German playwright, has turned again to propaganda and achieved "one of the minor horrors of war." The phrase is found in the Berlin *Evening News*, a new paper printed at the German Capital for "the English-speaking public of Central Europe." It aims to purvey the news of the world. The article on Gerhart Hauptmann shows the editors of this journal to be unafraid. And it can not be classed as American anti-Germanism:

"One of the minor horrors of war—to some of us one of the major horrors—is that great minds, even the greatest minds, lose their grip on Reality. It is therefore not surprizing that since Europe is still in a semi-belligerent state, a man of Gerhart Hauptmann's genius should be found weakening in his knowledge of human nature. In a recent number of the *Berliner Tageblatt* Gerhart Hauptmann let loose an article on Europe in general and on the folly of M. Poincaré in particular. As an essay in rhetorical writing it was admirable. Its literary qualities, as far as cadence and period are concerned, are beyond dispute. But the whole article contained not one constructive or original idea. The writer informed us that he has on his desk open letters to President Harding, to M. Poincaré and to the World Conscience. If they are of the quality of the article in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, they had better stay where they are.

HAUPTMANN AND HIS WIFE

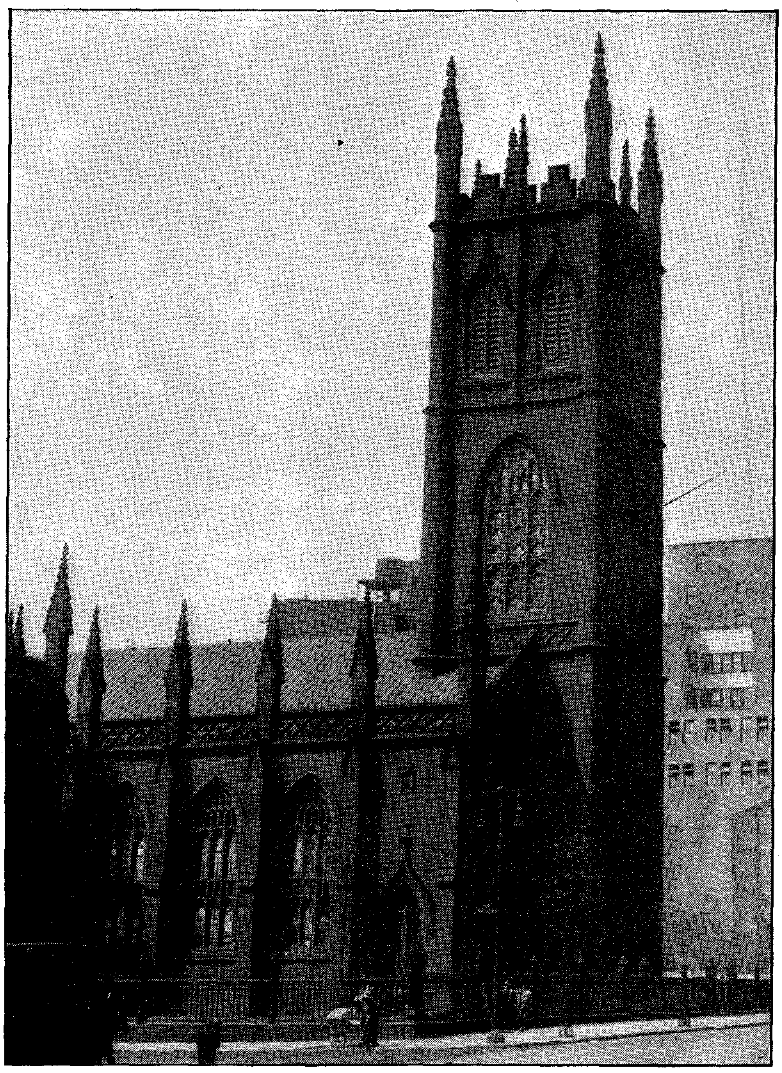
A Berlin paper deals freely with this celebrity, calling some of his recent propaganda service a "minor horror of the war."

"There is something about this new phase of Gerhart Hauptmann's literary activity which places him on a second-class level. One feels that this article is written not as an expression of the writer's pent-up feelings but for the edification of M. Poincaré. It is obviously written that M. Poincaré may read, mark, learn and inwardly digest it—and unfortunately there is not anything to digest. One suspects the writer of hoping that if the article does not cause M. Poincaré to withdraw from the Ruhr, it will at least produce a perceptible change in his policy. Hauptmann's sentiments may be millennially orthodox and M. Poincaré's conduct abysmally improper, but it should surely be clear to a man of Hauptmann's intelligence that copy-book maxims uttered in rhythmical prose will not convince him of the fact. It is sad to find the creator of 'Hannele,' 'The Rats,' and 'The Sunken Bell' making such an elementary mistake."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE PRESBYTERIAN FIGHT FOR THE OLD FAITH

POURING NEW WINE INTO OLD BOTTLES is a risky business, and the attempt to pour the spirit of modernism into the Presbyterian vessel is resulting in a breakage already made apparent in the denunciation by many Presbyterian pastors of the General Assembly's action requiring the First Church in New York to conform to Presbyterian doctrine and to teach the inerrancy of the Bible, the Virgin Birth, the Atonement, the Resurrection, and the verity of the miracles of Christ. The theological ferment caused by this victory of the Fundamentalists at Indianapolis and their defeat in the Northern Baptist Convention at Atlantic City extends into lay circles, and, to use their own parlance, quantities of "front-page stuff" have flooded our newspapers. Meantime, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, on whose preaching the controversy has mainly centered, is easily one of the most talked of men in the country. But the issue is apparently bigger than any one man, or any one Church, since it calls for a division between those who can accept the facts and hypotheses of modern science and still devoutly believe in God and those to whom the Bible is the supreme authority in science as well as in religion. The roll-call on the issue has been sounded in other denominations as well as in the Baptist and Presbyterian, and some fear that Protestantism, already divided into more than 200 sects, may sooner or later find itself regrouped into two great camps between which the ancient creed represents the chalked line beyond which neither side must step.



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WHERE THE TRUMPET OF MODERNISM SOUNDS

But the Presbyterian General Assembly orders that the First Presbyterian Church in New York conform to doctrinal standards and teach the inerrancy of the Bible.

While, to change metaphors again, the Liberals were unhorsed at Indianapolis, they kept the saddle at Atlantic City. At Indianapolis they elected their candidate, Dr. Charles F. Wishart, to the moderatorship, but only by the narrow margin of twenty-six votes. They defeated the resolution to prohibit the teaching of evolution in Presbyterian schools by a vote of approximately two to one, but in the third great battle of the convention, involving a rebuke to Dr. Fosdick and the First Presbyterian Church in New York, the Fundamentalists won by a vote of 439 to 359. The Liberal element in the Northern Baptist Convention won their victory when Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church in New York, a Fundamentalist leader, was hissed and hooted down when, because of the latter's alleged heresies, he attempted to prevent Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, a Liberal, from speaking. Altogether it was a theologically exciting week, fecund with dramatic possibilities.

Victors by a majority of twenty-two to one in the Committee on Bills and Overtures of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Liberals recommended in their report only that the New York General Presbytery investigate the charges lodged against the First Church by the Philadelphia Presbytery. But, led by W. J. Bryan and two Philadelphia ministers, the Rev. A. Gordon MacLennan and the Rev. Clarence E. MacArtney, the Conservatives won a five-hour fight on the floor to require the preaching and teaching in the First Church in New York to conform to the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. A chief point in the resolution is that it reaffirms the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1910 declaring it to be the essential doctrine of the Church that the Holy Spirit inspired the writers of the Bible to keep them from error; that Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary; that He offered Himself as a sacrifice to atone for the sins of His followers; that He arose from the dead with the same body in which He suffered, and that He showed His divine power by working miracles.

The next day sixty-six ministerial delegates filed a protest against the Assembly's action touching the First Church in New York, declaring, we are told in newspaper reports, that the allegations on which the action was based were "not substantiated by the evidence"; that the Assembly had condemned without proper hearing, and that the resolution adopted "seeks to impose doctrinal tests other than those solemnly agreed upon in the constitution of our Church." Rebellion was immediate and open the following Sunday in New York. The Rev. William P. Merrill, in his sermon at the Brick Presbyterian Church, declared, we read in the press, that the Assembly "said what was not true, did what was not fair, and attempted to put a yoke on our necks which I, for one, will never wear." He had never heard of the General Assembly's declaration of 1910, said the Rev. John Kelman at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, adding: "In the questions which were addrest to me no reference was made to any such declaration. If there had been any such reference and if it has been necessary for me to profess my agreement with it, I could not have accepted a call to any church in America." The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, charged the General Assembly with "obscurantism," and said, as we quote from press accounts, "I charge it with intolerance in its pathetic audacity in attempting to compel submission to its defiance of the scientific method. I charge it with being false to the spirit of revelation, through trying to bind upon the Church the thought forms of an age that has gone. I charge it with what is perilously near to blasphemy against the Spirit of God, Who has always been leading men into the clearer truth." Then, stopping to wipe his glasses, Dr. Clarke came to discussion of the doctrinal declaration of the Assembly of 1910. "In all frankness," he said, "I do not believe one of those five points. Certainly the Scriptures are not inerrant and never were. The issue is squarely drawn between Scripture literalism and the truth. The Bible is not our chain to fasten faith forever to its incredibilities. It is one of our inspirations to life." This climactic utterance is followed by a dramatically challenging letter from a group of several hundred professors and students of Cornell University and the Presbyterian Church at Ithaca, where the university is located. The students are far from being reduced to atheism by modern instruction. Addrest to Dr. Fosdick, the letter runs:

> "We . . . are deeply conscious of the world-wide significance of the battle which is being waged against you, against the freedom of speech in the Christian pulpit, for which you stand, and against the reverent interpretation of the pure religion of Christ which you have given us with such power.
>
> "We unite in solemn protest against these misinformed and unchristian attacks and in pledging our unqualified loyalty to you as the leading American interpreter of the Christian religion for men and women of scientific training. For your spoken and written words which have led us to a better understanding of Christianity, we send you our renewed gratitude and reaffirm our faith in the pure religion of Jesus, which harmonizes with the results of modern science, searches the human heart, convicts of sin, stimulates to human service, brings men to God the Father, who is alone able to save the world. We testify that you have deepened our faith."

Regret over the controversy, wonder as to the future of religion, and a plea for a more harmonious understanding between science and religion characterize most of the editorial comment on the Presbyterian Assembly's action. A few hold that it was logically sound and necessary.

The Fosdick case "may now become a battle-ground of decisive importance in shaping the future of Presbyterianism," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*. The General Assembly voted down a resolution to bar the teaching of evolution in Presbyterian schools, but adopted a resolution to instruct its synods to withdraw support from schools and colleges in which a "materialistic evolutionary philosophy" is taught, or in which instruction is given which "attempts to discredit the Christian faith." This action is beyond criticism, says the Chicago paper. "But if the test of class-room orthodoxy be the spiritual interpretation of life, it is difficult to understand why a narrower test should be applied to the orthodoxy of the pulpit. The distinction here drawn is one that can not be maintained successfully." In placing the chief onus on Mr. Bryan, the New York *World* says: "He has driven the most intelligent men of his church into open rebellion. He has ranged against the officially proclaimed dogmas of his church the very kind of men who alone are capable of working out the contradictions between dogma and science. He will, if his Fundamentalist friends succeed, separate educated men from organized religion." "It would be a pity for any church to divide over such an issue in the twentieth century," comments the New York *Evening Post*. "Sober reflection ought to show the literalists the folly of their position. Religion will be badly served by any fresh endeavors to place the human spirit in leading strings." The rank and file of the church members of the nation are not interested in dogma, but in worship, thinks the Peoria *Transcript*, remarking that the Southern Baptist Convention in Kansas City "dodged the evolution issue and gained in prestige thereby. The Presbyterians had it forced upon them by Mr. Bryan and will find it a bootless matter. The essence of religion is not controversy but peace, and Christian service is more typical in a missionary post than in the armor of a crusader."

However, the Presbyterian General Assembly acted on "sound principle" in making its demand of the "erring" church in New York, asserts the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* for the other side of the question. "Decision as made by the General Assembly was essential to maintenance of the church standards." Moreover, "freedom of conscience is not involved in the issue raised by the 'liberal' preaching of the Rev. Dr. Fosdick in New York; this minister is at liberty to expound his views wherever he can find a welcome. But the Presbyterian Church authority has declared that Presbyterian doctrine alone may be preached in its pulpits, and to this order no reasonable exception may be taken." "Entire consistency" marked the action of the Assembly, in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph;* and the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in urging that the

AND LET US SLEEP

BY VIRNA SHEARD

"TURN Thou the key upon our thoughts,
dear Lord,
And let us sleep;
Give us our portion of forgetfulness,
Silent and deep.

"Lay Thou Thy quiet hand upon our eyes,
To close their sight;
Shut out the shining of the moon and stars,
And candlelight.

"Keep back the phantoms and the visions sad—
The shades of gray—
The fancies that so haunt the little hours
Before the day.

"Quiet the time-worn questions that are all
Unanswered yet;
Take from the spent and troubled souls of us
Their vain regret;

"And lead us far into Thy silent land,
That we may go,
Like children out across the field o' dreams,
Where poppies blow.

"So all Thy saints—and all Thy sinners, too—
Wilt Thou not keep,
Since not alone unto Thy well-beloved
Thou givest sleep?"

—London (Ontario) *Free Press*.

immediate interest in the Assembly's action lies within denominational lines, declares that "tolerance of liberalism has given such encouragement to radical iconoclasts that there is a realization that old faiths, old principles, old constitutions must be fought for if they are to be preserved." The spirit of the Presbyterians' action "in declaring that a faith worth having is worth fighting for against the challenge of doubt, will inspire a sympathetic response from those in other circles of interest who are fearful of the passing of old anchorages of principle and belief."

ARE SOCIAL WORKERS "NUTS"?

SOCIAL WORKERS ARE "NARROW" AND "LOPSIDED," according to some representative people who were asked for their opinion by one of these "agents of humanity." Nevertheless, we are told, the need for social workers is generally recognized by the public, the criticism being chiefly directed against their method and "officiousness" rather than against their proffered assistance. This impression is the result of a questionnaire sent out by Mrs. Lucia Johnson Bing of Rio Grande, Ohio, an ex-president of the Ohio State Welfare Conference. She sent the questionnaire to 225 persons, including teachers, merchants, legislators, club-women, and others, and then condensed the replies into a paper which she presented before the National Conference of Social Work at its fiftieth anniversary meeting, recently held in Washington. A business man said that "social workers, next to ministers, are the most narrow-minded of professional people, from constantly being in a position where they tell the other fellow how to live." And we read further, as Mrs. Bing's paper is quoted in the New York *Evening Post*, that

"A politician of Irish extraction said: 'There are three things the matter with the social worker: She's always a woman; the breach between her and her clientèle is too wide, she can't jump the gap; she is too young and can't tell the Old Woman how to bring up the children. The trouble with social workers is that they never get away from the home plate. They're always raising a howl about the awful conditions, and goodness knows we're ashamed enough of them. But why don't they go home and burn the midnight oil and tell us what to do about it?'

"A newspaper man said that 'social workers do not tell the truth sternly enough. They are providing a shoe-shine for a sprained ankle.'

"A representative of labor, evidently a thoughtful man, said: 'Social workers know they're only doing palliative stuff. Seven-eighths of the people never give a thought for the morrow; spend all they've got to-day, and to-morrow are ready for a hand-out. There is trouble ahead for all of us, and I don't know who can see the way out.'

"An Ohio legislator wrote: 'My first meet-up with a genuine social worker was in the Ohio House of Representatives this year. On the schools committee they came to present their case in droves. The trouble with them was they had not made themselves acquainted with all sides of the question. As for social work, there is large room for it. We know the workers are intelligent, but our view is that they have taken too biased a view of things and are, therefore, what we call "lopsided."'"

Another legislator wrote that there is "quite a feeling among some of the conservative members of the Legislature that social workers are going too far and are interfering with some of the natural processes of society"; and a third thought that social workers had "sometimes been in advance of public opinion, as exprest by the Legislature, and in some cases have overlooked existing practical situations in a way that makes their ideas seem too advanced." This he did not consider to be a fault, as "forward-looking people are needed in this work." A foreign woman, we are told, exprest as well as any one who replied the spirit behind social service. She wrote in broken English:

"'Welfare work is that kind of work being done for the benefit of a human being and in giving aid and care to them in normal time, such as to see that certain condition are right in shops and homes, so that those people that are in need of aid and care will have it without doing harm to other people that are well and strong, causing them to go down with the same; and if a person is normal, he will only need aid just over a certain period. Then after that he will get along nicely. The States are giving finance aid. The other way is by having schools for the blind and the deaf and the dumb, so that they will in a few years be able to take care of themself.'

"The inmates of the Girls' Industrial School at Delaware, Ohio, the State reform school for delinquent girls, were asked to write a composition on 'My Opinion of Social Workers,' just after a State conference on the delinquent girl had been held at the school.

"One girl wrote: 'My opinion is that social workers are some of the worst trouble-makers I have ever come in contact with, and I sure have learned not to put too much confidence in their promises. "Dear, I will write you right away." That's been about a month ago, and I haven't heard from her since, and I never expect to. But I suppose their old alibi is, "Well, you know, I am too busy," or "I have been away."'

"Another girl wrote: 'Not long ago there was a large group of ladies come to this school and they were some of the most homliest people I have ever saw. I never will forget the first time I saw my probation officer, because she looked so funny, I really felt ashamed to come on the train with her because her hair was skinned tight back and she looked so queer. I had my hair bobbed and curled and she said, "I don't like the idea of taking you with your hair like that," but I just had to laugh to myself.'

"A cross-section of the prevailing opinions of social work and social workers shows that the public realizes the necessity for social work, that it wants social work performed, but that it does not find us always thoroughly informed, fair-minded, tactfully considerate, and practical. It gives us credit for being well-intentioned and fairly intelligent, all except one merchant, who wrote: 'Social workers are 75 per cent. nuts, otherwise they would not be in this kind of work.'"

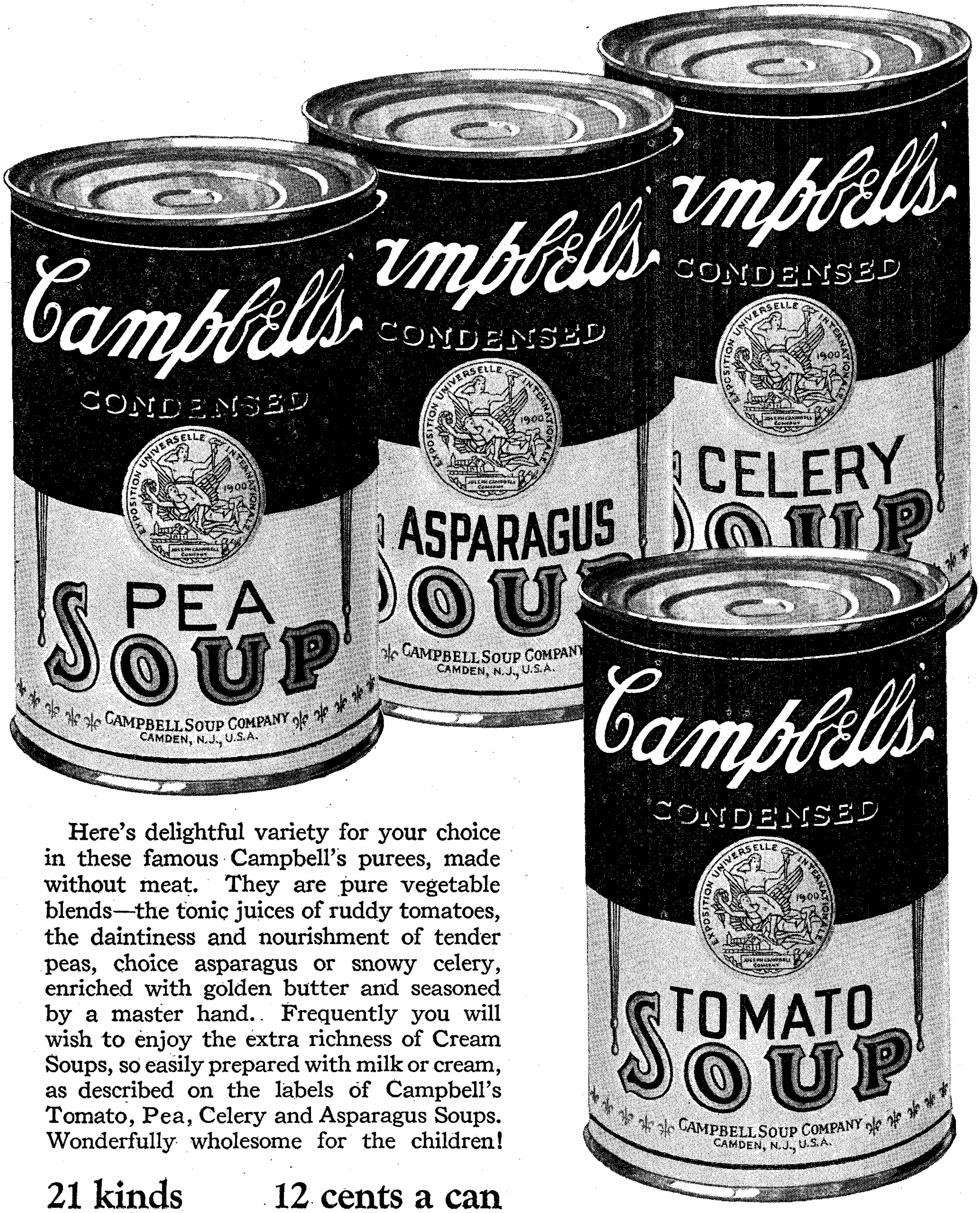
ROOM FOR CHRIST IN THE INN

IT MAY BE A LAZY RELIGION that requires chapels in hotels, but there are some who believe that the idea is worthy of consideration. At any rate, John McE. Bowman, proprietor of a number of hotels in New York and other cities, announces that he will have chapels for meditation and prayer constructed in all his hostelries. Special services will be held in the chapels from time to time, but the principal purpose, we are informed by New York newspapers, is to provide a place where the guests may go for quiet worship at any hour. The innovation was suggested to Mr. Bowman, we are told, by Joseph R. Wilson, a Philadelphia attorney, author of "A Chapel in Every Home." On the hotel proprietor's favorable decision Mr. Wilson comments, as he is quoted in the New York *Tribune:* "There has been 'no room in the inn' for Christ since His advent on earth, and now, for the first time in history, it has been provided. Mr. Bowman's adoption of this idea constitutes an epoch. It is one of the signs of the times for which we have been looking. It is practical Christianity in the largest sense of the word."

It is a pleasing notion, thinks the Tacoma *News Tribune*, saying that "there is need for just such restful spots in every city. The churches supply them to a certain extent, but there can hardly be too many. In providing for the spiritual as well as the temporal comfort of his patrons, the hotel man doubtless will add to the popularity of his hotels." But to the Rochester *Post Express* the plan appears "to be about the last word in luxury in religion," indicating "the existence among us of a sort of religion that is mere style or sentiment, not real, not spiritual, not founded upon conviction."

"To persons of experience the placing of a chapel in a hotel seems almost a sacrilege, for not a hotel in the world, no matter how carefully conducted, can escape being at times the abiding-place of immorality of one kind or another. Pfaugh upon the lazy religion that needs chapels in hotels!"

For today's dinner! Which of these tempting vegetable purées?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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A LONG poem in *The Nation*—too long for entire quotation—deals with the persistence of the life force in the lower animals whatever suicidal impulses man may yield to. Some ironic comments on recent events appear in the Sections IV and V, which we quote:

SAECLA FERARUM

By William Ellery Leonard

IV

O never think that all of life is vain—
Though towns be built on dead men's bones in mud,
And fields, even when they best put forth their grain,
Be curst, as fertile but with dead men's blood—
Yes, though still issue from the Mountain Door
The unborn generations to be slain,
With unknown flags and engines for new war,
Till self-destroyed, on coast and hill and plain,
Mankind with town and harvest is no more! . . .
O never think that life thereby has ceased:
Eating and drinking and the will to strive
(And sleep by rock and rainbow after feast)
And the great thrill of being here alive,
Will yet remain in birth succeeding birth,
With trails still open from the north and east,
All up and down this goodly frame, the earth—
Will yet remain in fish and fowl and beast! . . .
And, lo, the Beasts not only wake in Man
Hope for the Life-Force still, beyond his span;
But offer him, before he sink and cease,
New life his own and intervals of peace . . .
Nay, more than Egypt's Cult and India's Kine,
The Animals may vouch us the Divine;
And Man may yet outwit his doom forecast—
Even by becoming one with them at last! . . .

V

Why were we all so self-absorbed in woe
Through those four years not very long ago?
We are not what we seem, and we have powers
That touch on deeper, other Life than ours:
Though path were lost that Christ and Buddha trod
Whereby the self may lose itself in God,
There yet remained to us the blest escape,
By sprawling trance in disencumbered hours
(With face and belly flattened to the sod),
Where self may lose itself in Ox or Ape.
But no man cropped the grass among the flowers!
And no man wound a tail about his nape!
Or felt the heat and rain, or saw the sky,
But with a human skin, a human eye! . . .

Poppies have been coloring the streets of late, and the poppy motif reappears in verse. One from the Santa Fe *New Mexican* has the true trench touch:

POPPY DAY

By S. Omar Barker

"Pushin' up the daisies, Bill,
Shovin' up the blooms,
Feedin' poppies on a hill,
From our peaceful tombs."

Mac an' me was buddies then,
Fightin' over there—
Smilin' Mac-a-jokin' when
Grim death was in the air.

We'd jest been a wondering
What we'd likely do,
Comin' home and everything,
When the war was through.

"Pushin' up the daisies, Bill—
Reckon that'll be—"
(Mac he smiled and rolled a pill)
"Goin' home fer me!"

"Member, Bill, that poppy bud
Where poor old Lem lay dead?
Why, Bill, he'll never mind the mud,
With poppies overhead.

"Ain't as if we'd croak in vain—
When we're gone, you bet,
Folks'll be at peace again—
People won't forget!"

Poor old Mac he'll never mind,
Lyin' with the brave,
Blood-red poppies in the wind,
Noddin' on his grave.

Poppies growin' from his heart—
Seems like it's my own
Them poppy roots will bust apart
Since old Mac is gone.

Folks ain't all fergot, I guess,
And some will shed a tear—
Red poppies ain't fergetfulness,
And poppy day is here.

That discriminating magazine among the smaller set, The New Orleans *Double Dealer*, gets this from the Irish poet whose lyricism never falters with the years:

THE PINE-WOOD

By Katharine Tynan

The pine-wood's keeping a heart so chilly
Dark on the glittering blue
In the full summer of rose and lily
Hers is the dusk and dew.

High in the blue the noon-sun's burning,
The sea's glaring, unkind—
Here in the pines is the cool of morning,
Deep shadow and a fresh wind.

Her heart, so cold in the blaze of summer,
Is white fire, for she knows
The days are bringing the north wind's rumor
Of icebergs and the snows.

When the world is frozen and life departed
She knows the bliss that will be.
The snow, her lover, coming full-hearted
Over land and sea.

The pine-wood dreams of the snow, her lover,
Dreams—she trembled and sighed—
They shall clasp, they shall kiss, where none discover
Bridegroom and bride.

The farmer and those to whom daylight saving is anathema get unexpected support from a new quarter. One is inclined to view this objection, printed in the London *Graphic*, as really valid:

"SUMMER TIME" AS A CHILD WRITES IT

By M. E. K.

When I was very, very small,
I loved the light upon my wall,
Which from the street lamp far below
Shone softly, with a yellow glow.

And when I lay tucked up in bed
I watched the light above my head,
And saw the curly boughs of trees
Toss back and forwards in the breeze.

But now, the grown-up people say
That they must have a longer day,
And when I go to bed each night,
Outside, the sunshine still is bright,

They come and make me stop my play
And put my books and toys away.
And I don't think it nice, at all,
To have no lamplight on my wall.

I lie and wait, and wait and see
The shadow of my waving tree—
But keep awake how long I may,
Right to the end, it still is day.

Too much of the Quietist speaks here, perhaps, yet this is another view of the indifference of the Universe to man's troubles. In the *Cornhill Magazine* (London):

AFTER THE WAR

By J. H. Hallard

They all go by . . . the plangent wars.
—R. L. Stevenson

They all go by, the pitiless, plangent wars,
They all go by and leave the altered world
Unaltered. Underneath the hawthorn tree
The shepherd tells his tale, and o'er the sea
The ships are sailing with their wings unfurled,
Spring blows her clarion and the skylark soars.

The ancient mysteries are now as then;
Millions have passed, Earth heeds it not and smiles,
The roads outstretch their gray monotonous miles,
The ageless course of things begins again.
This loved hillside is beautiful as when
The clangorous trumpets blared, and when the isles
And all the mountains from their deep defiles
Answered the summons with a stern "Amen."

Remembering and forgetting are not of youth, but youth contributes to make these faculties more poignant in age, and the writer of this in *The Atlantic Monthly* knows it:

YOUTH

By Amy S. Jennings

Do you hear the hooves of the horses pound
On the wet spring road where youth is riding?
The petals of wild pear cling around
His feet and his stirrups, and, dimly hiding,
Dip in the locks of his flaming hair—
Wind-washed blossom of early pear.
Do you hear the hooves of the horses pound?
Straight limbs pressed to the shining flank,
And the stinging odor, sharp and rank,
Of sweat and the steaming ground?
Swift in the wind, cold in the wind,
Firm is the flesh as the golden bud
Of a beech in spring, and wide behind,
Drenched in the copious glittering rain,
Streams his cloak of the color of blood,
And branches catch at his rein.

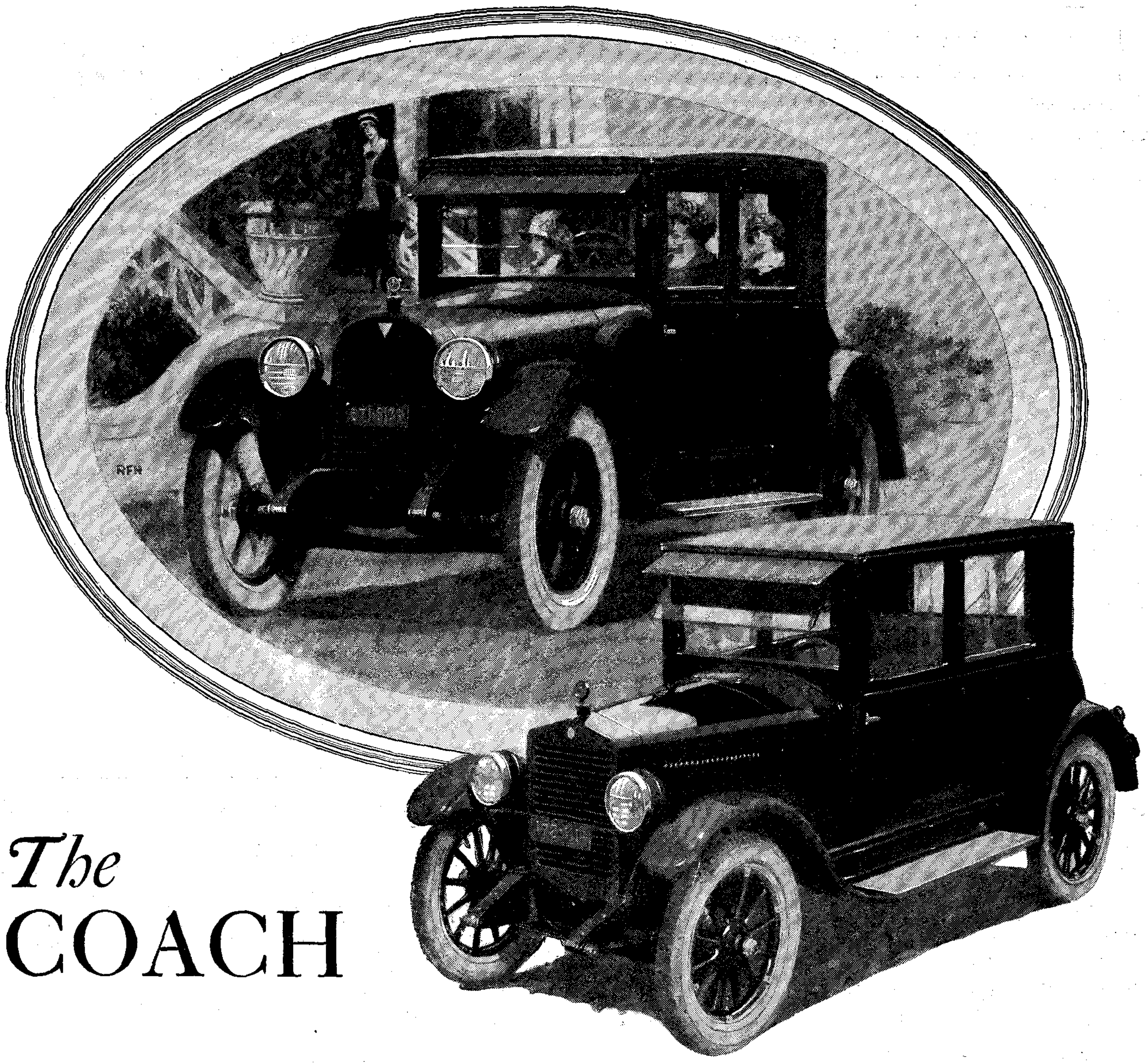
The wind is intimate in his ear
With terrible songs of death and laughter;
But the sound of love and the sound of fear
Are dear to him, and he rides the faster.
Riding, riding,
Oh, not yet
Has he need to remember or need to forget.

An idea as old as St. Paul's Laodacean is exprest in these lines which we come across in *Public Opinion* (London), and attributed to no other publication, tho like our own, it is eclectic in character:

THEY DO NOT LIVE

By Irwin Edman

They do not live who choose the middle way,
Whom ecstasy and anguish have not known,
Who scale no trembling heights, nor plumb the lone
Depths of an aching darkness in bright day.
They miss the passion with the pain, the gay
High tides that sweep the spirit to its own,
The lifting surge of music, the dear tone
Of a loved voice in pleading or in play.
They miss the hurts and stumblings; surely fear
Is never theirs, nor groping in the night;
In their serene cool weather come no dread
Torrents or tempests to corrupt their sight,
Nor any rainbow; neither do they hear
The sea, nor does the thunder wake these dead.



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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

PRISONERS AT WORK ON A PRIVATELY OWNED FARM IN FLORIDA

Scenes like this soon will be only memories in that State, for the Legislature has enacted laws to abolish the leasing of county convicts and to prohibit flogging, as a result of an investigation into cruelties attributed to a lumber-camp whipping-boss.

FLORIDA "COMES CLEAN" BY ENDING CONVICT CAMPS

"THE STAIN UPON THE NAME OF FLORIDA, placed there by the brutal murder of Martin Tabert, who was flogged to death at the camp of the Putnam Lumber Company, can never be expunged, but the name of Florida has been cleared from the charge of wilfully being a party to this crime against humanity, through the action of the Legislature in the abolition of peonage and the flogging of convicts." This declaration of the Pensacola *News* is echoed by newspapers throughout Florida in comments on the passage of bills to abolish the leasing of county convicts to private corporations and the employment of whipping-bosses. One of the owners of *The News* is State Senator John H. Stokes, who led the fight against the leasing system and who has been retained as counsel by interests representing the Tabert family.

The tragic fate of Martin Tabert, a twenty-two-year-old boy from North Dakota, aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire country when brought to the attention of the public last winter. As told in detail in our issue of April 21, the youth was taken off a train in Leon County, Florida, on December 15, 1921, arrested as a vagrant, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25, or become a convict for ninety days. He wired home for the money, but never received the registered letter containing $75 which his parents sent to him immediately. He was farmed out to work for a lumber company and was flogged frequently with a heavy whip. He died in a delirium after an especially severe thrashing, and the company doctor gave malignant malaria as the cause. It was not known whether he had been given a regular burial, or merely had been thrown into a swamp.

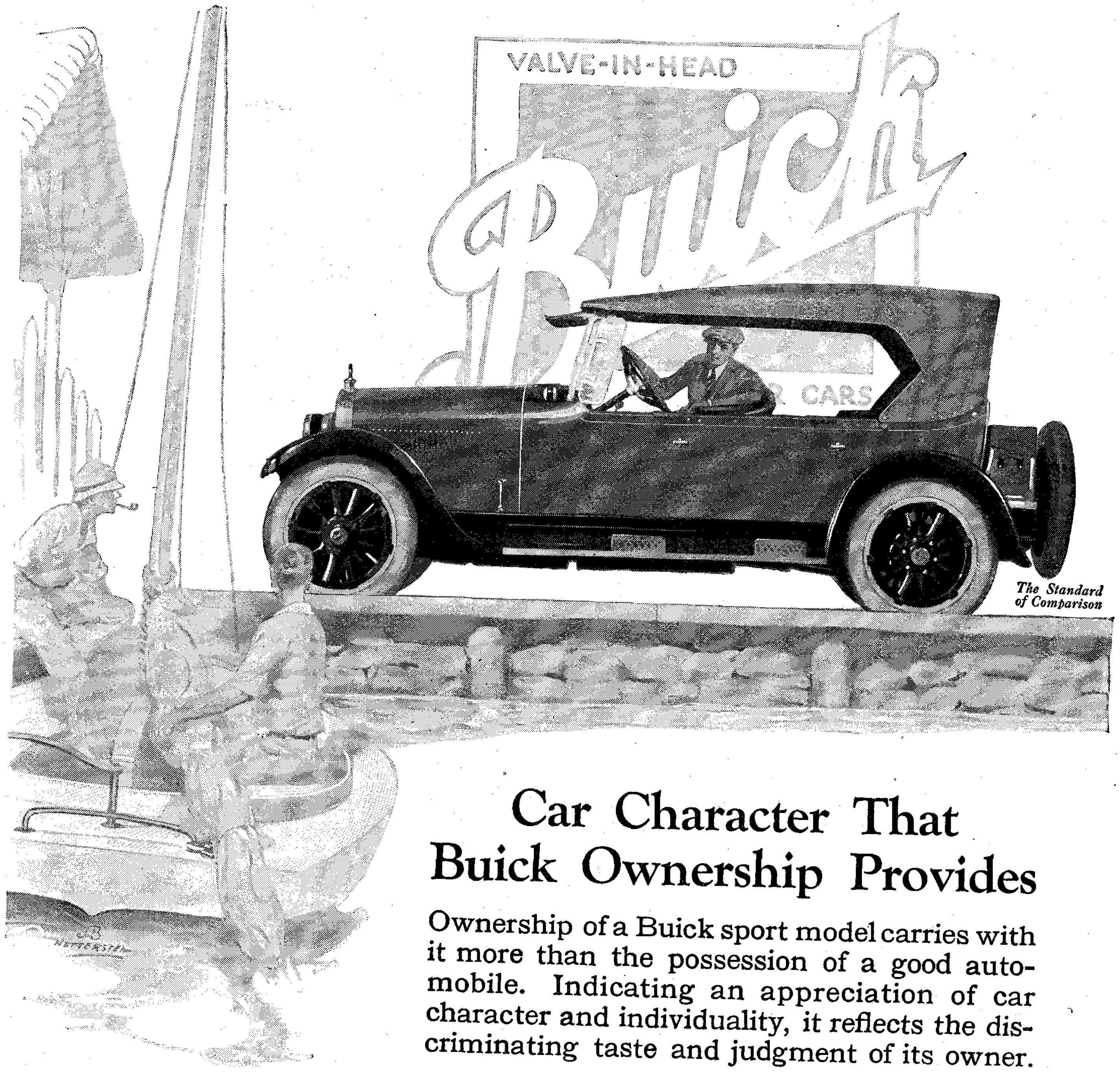
More than a year and a half later the suspicious circumstances surrounding his death were called to the notice of the North Dakota Legislature, which passed a resolution calling upon Florida to investigate. The resulting inquiry showed that those in control of the prisoners had been guilty of wanton cruelty and callous disregard for the health, and even lives, of their charges.

Nevertheless, several State Senators balked at putting an end to the leasing of county prisoners, which was of immense benefit to private corporations. The retention of the whipping-boss over convicts also was defended on the ground that discipline would be impossible without this threat of torture. One by one, tho, we are told, even the most reactionary Senators felt the growing force of public sentiment against the old practises. The great work finally accomplished by the Legislature is summed up thus by Samuel D. McCoy, staff correspondent of the New York *World:*

> The sheriff who caused Tabert's arrest was discharged. The county judge who sentenced him was discharged. The prison physician who was responsible for the care of prisoners in the camp where Tabert died was denounced before the entire State as "a disgrace to the profession." A prison inspector accused of whitewashing conditions in another of the leased-convict camps was denounced publicly and will presumably be discharged.
>
> These were accomplishments affecting particular individuals. The greater accomplishments of the same sixty days, which will affect generations to come, are:
>
> The abolishing, by special act of the Legislature, the system of leasing misdemeanor convicts to private corporations; and the abolishing, by another statute, the practise of whipping prisoners.
>
> This Florida has already done, and done whole-heartedly, with a white heat of righteous indignation at its own past failings. True, there were reactionary interests who opposed what the great majority of Florida's citizens demanded, but they opposed it in vain, and those politicians who did oppose it have written, unless the memory of Florida's voters is very short, the death-warrant to all their hopes for future advancement.

For its first article on the Tabert case THE LITERARY DIGEST sent telegrams to three newspapers in that State, asking for the expression of their opinions. They answered that it was the duty of Florida straightway to eliminate conditions making possible a recurrence of such a tragedy. Again THE DIGEST has telegraphed to Florida editors: this time to learn their views on the reforms adopted. All the replies indorse the abolishing of the lease and lash. In fact, the Miami *Metropolis* believes that the "housecleaning" has not been thorough enough. It telegraphs:

> There has been a compromise in Tallahassee, there has been a meeting of Senate and House Committees, and there has been passed a compromise bill by which the convict lease system in Florida will be prohibited on and after the first day of January, 1924. After that date no new contracts for leasing convicts will be made, and contracts theretofore made will be declared void. As a result of publicity it is altogether probable there will be no recurrence of the terrible acts such as were practised in the camp at Clara, where the North Dakota youth lost his life. It is quite possible that conditions in these camps will approach



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> perfection, but there should be absolute and immediate prohibition of the entire convict-leasing system if Florida is to be purged of this stain brought about by the inhuman treatment accorded county prisoners and heretofore permitted under the State laws. There is no reason for continuing for another seven months this infamous system of leasing convicts to the turpentine and lumber camps in this State.

But if the victory is not quite so conclusive as one could wish, the measure of success obtained might well be considered gratifying, in view of the obstacles to be overcome. The difficulty in getting public sentiment translated into legislation, and incidentally the fight carried on by the newspapers in behalf of the reform, are vividly set forth in this reply from the Jacksonville *Journal*:

> In connection with convict-leasing we beg to say if it were not for a few stubborn Senators Florida was ready to abolish convict-leasing and flogging on the day the Legislature convened, April 3. Florida was as much shocked as the rest of the nation by the knowledge that these brutalities had the sanction of the law. These Senators, however, were influential enough to give color to the idea that the State was trying to cling to convict-leasing and flogging. Nothing is further from the truth. Ninety per cent., if not more, of the people of Florida were protesting against the system. They had not known of it before.

A MARTYR—BUT NOT IN VAIN

Martin Tabert, a North Dakota youth whose death after a flogging in the convict camp of a lumber company in Florida led to sweeping reforms.

> It may interest you to know that protests against the system crystallized into a mighty movement for abolishment before the nation at large turned its eyes on Florida. The Jacksonville *Journal* campaigned for the abolishment of the system for some time prior to the convening of the Legislature and, as the largest afternoon paper in Florida, led the fight all through the session. It was the Jacksonville *Journal* that was bitterly berated in debate by Senators opposed to the abolishment. We mention this because we believe the nation should know that the people and the press of Florida had been attacking this condition before it became national property.
>
> On May 2, in a front-page editorial which filled three-fourths of a page, *The Journal* said, in part:
>
> "We acknowledge the candor, tho we can not agree with the opinion of those who declare that the whip is the only means to maintain discipline over convicts, white or black. These at least argue for the whip on a frank basis, just as their progenitors not so very long ago argued for the right to flog their wives. But what a miserable rôle is played by those Senators who try to contend that if flogging were abolished the door would be opened to other tortures undescribed in the bill. Pretending humanitarian motives and stabbing the anti-flogging bill with a poisoned dirk!"
>
> It gave the names of the Senators who were opposing the bill. One Senator shortly after this editorial appeared announced he was preparing a resolution to be introduced in the Senate censuring *The Journal*. The resolution, however, was not introduced, but on May 8 the advocates of the whip consumed an entire session, according to the Associated Press, in berating *The Journal* for its campaign to abolish convict-leasing and flogging.
>
> It is significant that the tide of public opinion rose so strong that this Senator finally voted for abolishing the lease and lash system. Another also denounced *The Journal* and spoke of the agitation being caused by an "isolated case" and that testimony of negroes had been taken. But almost at that very moment a white woman testified before a committee to the whipping and deaths of nine convicts in a year in a Senator's camp.
>
> But these unreconstructed Senators were just fanning the flames of public indignation. Immediately after these tirades against *The Journal*, mass meetings sprang up in every part of the State, and the death-knell of the convict lease and flogging system was sounded.

In an editorial on the passage of the bills, *The Journal* declared:

> Convict-leasing and flogging were doomed because the heart of Florida demanded that these institutions of barbarism go. Recalcitrant Senators there were who shed tears to the last at the departure of these twin monsters, and beat their breasts, and ranted against the press and the people. King Canute trying to stem the tide was never more futile than they. Florida, at last aware of the iniquities of the system, was not to be headed off by spurious and specious pleas and parliamentary twaddle or by the red herring of prejudice drawn across the trail. Once aroused, the conscience of the State rose supreme to the occasion and humanity triumphed against private greed. Victory might have been delayed, but it was inevitable.
>
> Only one daily paper in the five largest cities of the State failed to join in the demand for the abolition of the whip, that is, one paper out of ten, and in the smaller towns the percentage of active and passive resistance to the new order of things was even smaller. The press reflected the sentiment of the people in whose name but without their actual knowledge these relics of barbarism continued under sanction of law. The people demanded that the State "come clean"—and it did.

"Now that laws have been enacted to prohibit whipping and leasing let it be hoped that State officials will ever be on the alert to see that the convicts, both State and county, are treated as human beings," says the editor of the Tallahassee *Daily Democrat*, after noting that—

> Had Martin Tabert, a North Dakota youth, not died in a Florida convict lease camp in February last year, the horrible conditions existing in such camps throughout the State would probably never have been known. His death brought about an investigation by the Legislature. It was a resolution passed by the Dakota Legislature which caused Florida to act.
>
> Citizens of Florida were of the opinion that the convict lease system was abolished four years ago. The law enacted at that time, however, did not include county convicts and these are the fellows, arrested for minor offenses, riding trains, etc., who had to suffer a pernicious system until one of their number sacrificed his life.
>
> Tabert's death resulted in the removal of the sheriff who arrested him and the judge who sentenced him, the abolishment of the system which made a slave of him, and the prohibition of the whip with which he was whipt. The whipper, T. W. Higginbotham, is now being tried for first-degree murder, and if guilty he will no doubt be punished accordingly.

The Miami *Herald*, altho pointing out that "with a remarkable degree of unanimity civic, religious, and educational organizations all over the State have protested against the continuance of the system which made possible the Tabert case," seems to be more mild in its comment on the action of the Legislature than some of the other newspapers. It contents itself with asserting:

> It is recognized that the leasing system and the lash go together. When prisoners are held under the direct control of the officials of the State or county it is possible to maintain discipline by methods which are not so effective when prisoners are leased to private concerns. But even if leased there is no reason for the use of measures of control which are clearly inhuman or which give so easy an opportunity for brutality.
>
> It must not be forgotten by those who would reform the prison system that one purpose of the system is to impose punishment. It must not be forgotten on the other hand that

Live in The Country All Summer

Take a pretty little cottage in the country or at the seashore. Make your home where it is cool and quiet, miles from the railroad station.

With your Chevrolet you catch the morning city train in a few minutes.

When you step off the train in the evening your wife or daughter is waiting in the Chevrolet to drive you to your vacation home. Perhaps you take a swim before dinner—or stroll through the cool woods later in the evening.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Utility Coupé $680 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

is ideal for the small family on vacation, or for use as an extra car. The high-grade body gives full weather protection, all the year. Double-adjustable windshield and extra-wide doors and wide windows controlled by Ternstedt regulators provide ease of access, broad angle of view, and ample ventilation. Mammoth rear compartment will carry camp equipment, picnic lunches, bathing suits, golf bags, personal luggage, and general supplies.

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SUPERIOR Roadster - -	$510
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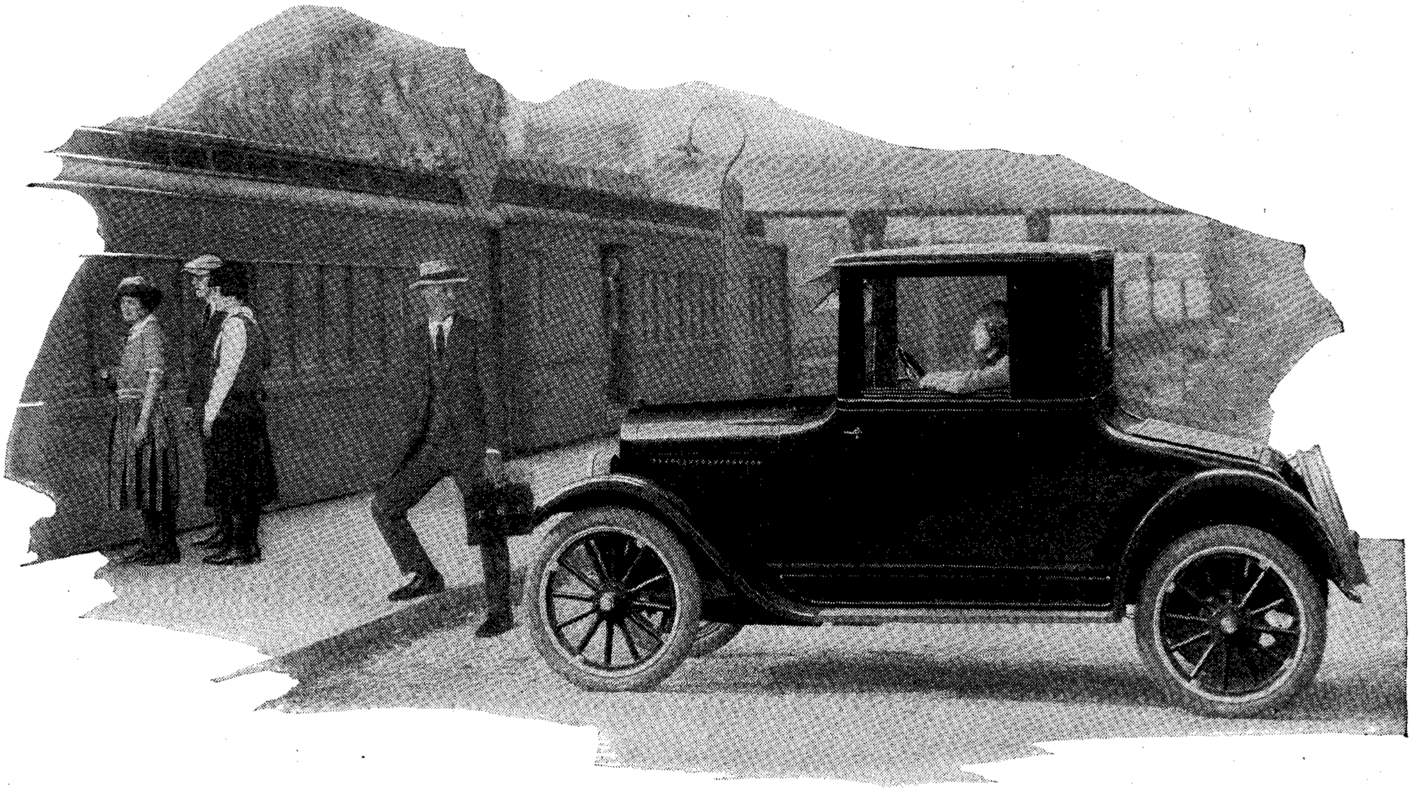


PERFECTION
CAP

Just pull
the re-enforced tab

Sanitary—
Splashless—
Replaceable—

TEN chances to one the caps that now come on your milk-bottles bend or tear when you remove them. After that, where is their protection for your milk?

How often have you wished bottle-caps weren't so inconvenient—and so dirty?

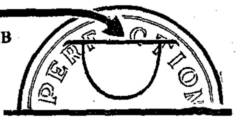
Here is one that isn't any of those disagreeable things. It is called the Perfection Milk-Bottle Cap.

It lifts by a tab, *re-enforced so it will not tear off.* No splashing thumb nor dirty ice-pick, nor tarnished fork can endanger the purity of your milk.

And you can replace it, without tearing or crumpling, as often as you wish.

PERFECTION
PULL
MILK-BOTTLE CAP

JUST LIFT BY THE TAB
THAT WON'T TEAR OFF



Perfection Milk-Bottle Caps
You can have these more convenient, more sanitary bottle caps. There's no trouble; no expense; no bothersome salesman will call. Simply mail this coupon for a month's free supply. Then tell your milkman you want him to use them on your milk in the future. He'll do it for he wants to please you. Just mail the coupon now.

D-6

Just tear off—sign—and mail

THE
SMITH-LEE
COMPANY
Oneida, N.Y.

Without obligation, please send me a month's supply of *Perfection Caps*.

Name.....................

Address.....................

....

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

a second very important purpose is to bring about reformation. The two purposes can be accomplished in some measure in the case of the average prisoner, without beating any one to death. A better method of control should be found than the lash.

When the North Dakota Legislature passed its resolution calling upon Florida to investigate the situation, some Southern papers resented what they deemed interference by one State with the affairs of another. In a somewhat similar vein a few Florida editors now point out that the Putnam Lumber Company, in the camp of which the North Dakota youth died, "is not a Florida concern, but is operated under a charter from the State of Wisconsin and is owned and operated by Wisconsin capitalists," so that, according to the Pensacola *News*, "upon that State also rests the burden of responsibility." The Tampa *Tribune* echoes these sentiments by asserting that Florida will not have done its full duty until, "in addition to abolishing the system, the State punishes the northern corporation and the men primarily responsible for these abuses." We learn from *The News* that—

> Nothing more iniquitous in all the annals of the State has been recorded than the manner in which the affairs of this Wisconsin company have been administered and the murder of this boy, and while nothing can ever entirely obliterate the stain, the fact that Florida through legislative enactment has put an end to peonage and the flogging of convicts is at least an acknowledgment of wrong and an evidence of honest intention to right that wrong.

To the Tampa *Tribune*, one of the most gratifying phases of the reform legislation is that "the pen of the Governor signs Florida's deliverance from her detractors and defamers." Editorially, it says further:

> The whipping-boss and his lash have been banished from Florida. Senate advocates of the last dwindled to thirteen and the Senate concurred in the House bill which absolutely prohibits the whipping of prisoners in this State. Since the first publication of the facts in the Tabert case all Florida has been ringing with the demand for justice. The press, practically a unit, trained its guns on Tallahassee. Civic organizations, men and women, passed indignant and eloquent resolutions.
>
> Mass meetings were held. The opposition weakened and the inevitable arrived. The lease and lash leaders gave a few expiring gasps and they pass out of Florida history forever. They are as dead as the iniquitous, barbarous system they defended and fought to preserve. Florida has again righted herself. She has always come clean. Out of this, her most humiliating situation, she emerges unafraid, smiling with the consciousness of duty done.

"Florida has redeemed herself at last," exclaims the Tampa *Times*, which adds:

> The opprobrium which has clung to its skirts, unknown to many of its people, for so many years, has been wiped away, and the State is able to hold up its head and look its neighbors in the face, with no consciousness of shame or disgrace. The martyrdom of poor Martin Tabert has not been in vain. It has resulted in wiping out the convict-leasing system, and its worst accompaniment, the whipping-boss. In justice it must be said that the latter institution never had any warrant in law.

"FUZZY WUZZY'S" LEADER STILL IN PRISON

OSMAN DIGNA got himself into English literature nearly a half century ago, but for twenty-three years he has been unable to get himself out of a British prison. The British Foreign Office now has been asked in the House of Commons to release him, there no longer being any likelihood of his stirring up trouble for the Empire. Perhaps the World War and other epochal events of the twentieth century have caused Osman to sink into virtual oblivion, so far as this generation is concerned. Osman never will be entirely forgotten, however, for he, or at least the Arab band of which he was the fanatical leader, has been immortalized in Rudyard Kipling's barrack-room ballad "Fuzzy Wuzzy" and in "The Light that Failed."

An article in the New York *World* informs us that "forty years ago Osman Digna's name was known everywhere and carried with it the thrill of savage scrimmages and the setting of the white-hot Sudan" and no wonder, for "when Kipling was writing the Barrack-Room Ballads, Fuzzy Wuzzy (term applied to the Arab tribesmen) was one of England's most troublesome problems," and Osman Digna, Emir and principal lieutenant of the Mahdi, "was one of the main reasons why the Sudan had become a death-trap for thousands of Tommy Atkinses and a challenge to British military and governmental prestige." Those who have never before heard of Osman can draw some consolation from the fact that even forty years ago, when he was at the height of his spectacular career, "little was known about the man himself." We read in this newspaper article that—

> He was said to be a member of the Hadendowa tribe of Arabs, once himself a slave, then a wharf-porter, and finally a trader, grown wealthy in the forbidden slave traffic.
>
> He was also reputed to belong to a wealthy and influential family which had become impoverished.
>
> One story had it that he was the son of a Scotch seaman or marine engineer and a Hadendowa woman, brought up by his mother in native fashion after the death of his father.
>
> Another declared him to be French, but adopted and renamed by his stepfather, a Turk.
>
> The most generally credited tale was that his ancestors were Turks from Constantinople, who had settled in Suakim, on

Airplane view by The Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

Safe!

The new Yankee Stadium is fire-safed with Asbestos Roofing

ANOTHER big baseball stadium roofed with Johns-Manville Asbestos—the ninth one in the big leagues to choose this same roofing! The business men who built these huge stands used this roofing so generally because of the service it has given for years on office and industrial buildings. It has always proved a sound protection to capital invested in building because of its fire-safety, its durability, and its year-after-year economy.

Some of the best roofing contractors in the country have been selected by Johns-Manville to apply Asbestos Roofing. There is one near you. Write or 'phone to the nearest Johns-Manville Branch for particulars.

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
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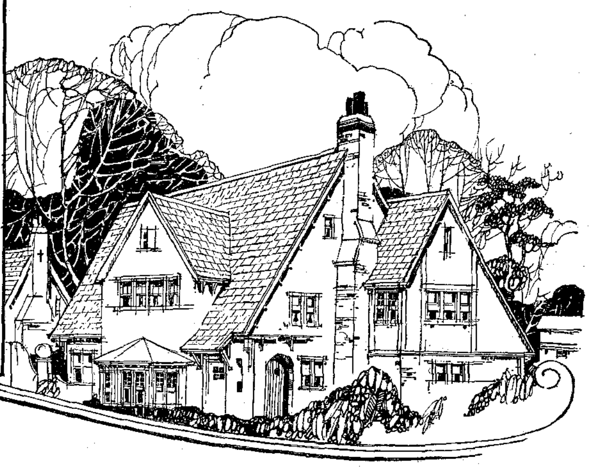
Branches in 50 Large Cities. For Canada: CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd., Toronto

Asbestos Shingles —*for your home*

The durability and fire-safety of asbestos rock is the basis of the beautiful, soft-colored Johns-Manville Shingles. There are two kinds: Flexstone—slate-surfaced and popular priced, and Rigid—artistic and everlasting. Your choice will depend on the type of your home. Write today for our booklets.



What would you do in his place?

The steeplejack lights his pipe and goes on painting

Imagine, if you can, a steeplejack 487 feet above the street level. Hanging on by his teeth he is applying a more or less rough-and-ready coat of paint to a flagpole.

Right in the midst of a busy morning's painting an adventurous bee buzzes into the picture. In fact, there are two bees, both buzzing viciously.

What should the steeplejack do?

There being in the profession no local rules for buzzing bees, your average steeplejack probably would get the all-clear signal from below and slide promptly down to safety.

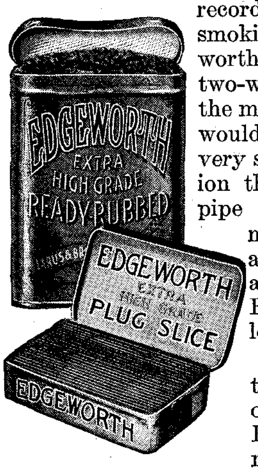
But not Our Hero.

He takes out his pipe, lights it, and goes on painting.

"It soothes the nerves," he says frankly about pipe smoking.

We have no way of knowing what kind of tobacco the steeplejack pours into his pipe on these bee-buzzing occasions, but we have a feeling that it is Edgeworth.

For Edgeworth does much to give the smoker a sense of calm and peaceful security.



Of course we wouldn't care to go on record as claiming that smoking a can of Edgeworth is as good as a two-weeks rest cure in the mountains; but we would like to register very strongly the opinion that smoking any pipe makes life seem more worth living and that smoking a pipe filled with Edgeworth helps a lot.

If you are interested in finding out more about Edgeworth, the most sensible plan is for you to let Larus & Brother Company send you some free samples so that you can try the tobacco for yourself.

Just write your name and address down on a postcard and you will receive immediately generous helpings both of Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. If you will also include the name and address of your tobacco dealer, we will make it easier for you to get Edgeworth regularly.

For the free samples address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> the shore of the Red Sea, and intermarried with the Hadendowas.
>
> All accounts agree that when a young man Osman was established at Suakim as a merchant. He had a good house, and outside the walls of the town he had a garden in which grew fruits, flowers, palms, herbs, vegetables and tobacco and in which he loved to spend a quiet hour in the cool of the evening. He was looked up to in the town, spoke loudly in council, and had a heavy hand for his enemies.
>
> He was a dealer in European goods and ostrich feathers—ostensibly. The real source of his wealth was the slaves he supplied surreptitiously to Turks and Arabs on the other side of the Red Sea. He got into trouble with the authorities over the "black ivory" branch of his business, and in 1877 his brother, Ali Digna, was caught by a British gunboat, with ninety-six slaves in his possession, the seizure meaning a loss of about 1,000 pounds to the Digna family.
>
> Osman apparently determined that a Government with such ideas on the subject of his stock in trade was no Government for him, and when in 1882 Mohammed Ahmed, "the Mahdi," proclaimed the Holy War, Osman and his two nephews, Ahmet and Figna Digna, began to rouse the tribesmen along the coast in the name of the Mahdi, who shortly made him Emir of the Eastern Sudan.
>
> Then began the fighting that made Fuzzy Wuzzy famous. The Hadendowas, mostly camel-drivers, were among the fiercest and hardiest of the rebel tribes. They wore their woolly hair standing straight up on the crown of the head—whence the British Tommy's nickname for them. They cared nothing for death in the service of the Mahdi, and armed only with their spears they rushed straight into the face of fire that all previous experience had made the British believe irresistible. When they fell they managed to hamstring a horse and bring his rider down within spear-reach before they died. When the English went out to examine the slain, the supposed dead rose up and slashed at them.

Like the military leaders of civilized nations, Osman did not participate in much actual fighting, it would seem. We are informed that he "was generally to be found in a comparatively safe place, if indeed he had not got entirely out of range." His fanatical followers did not need his presence, for their own ardor was sufficient for their crowning achievement, when they broke the British square in the battle of Tamai, March 13, 1884. The writer says:

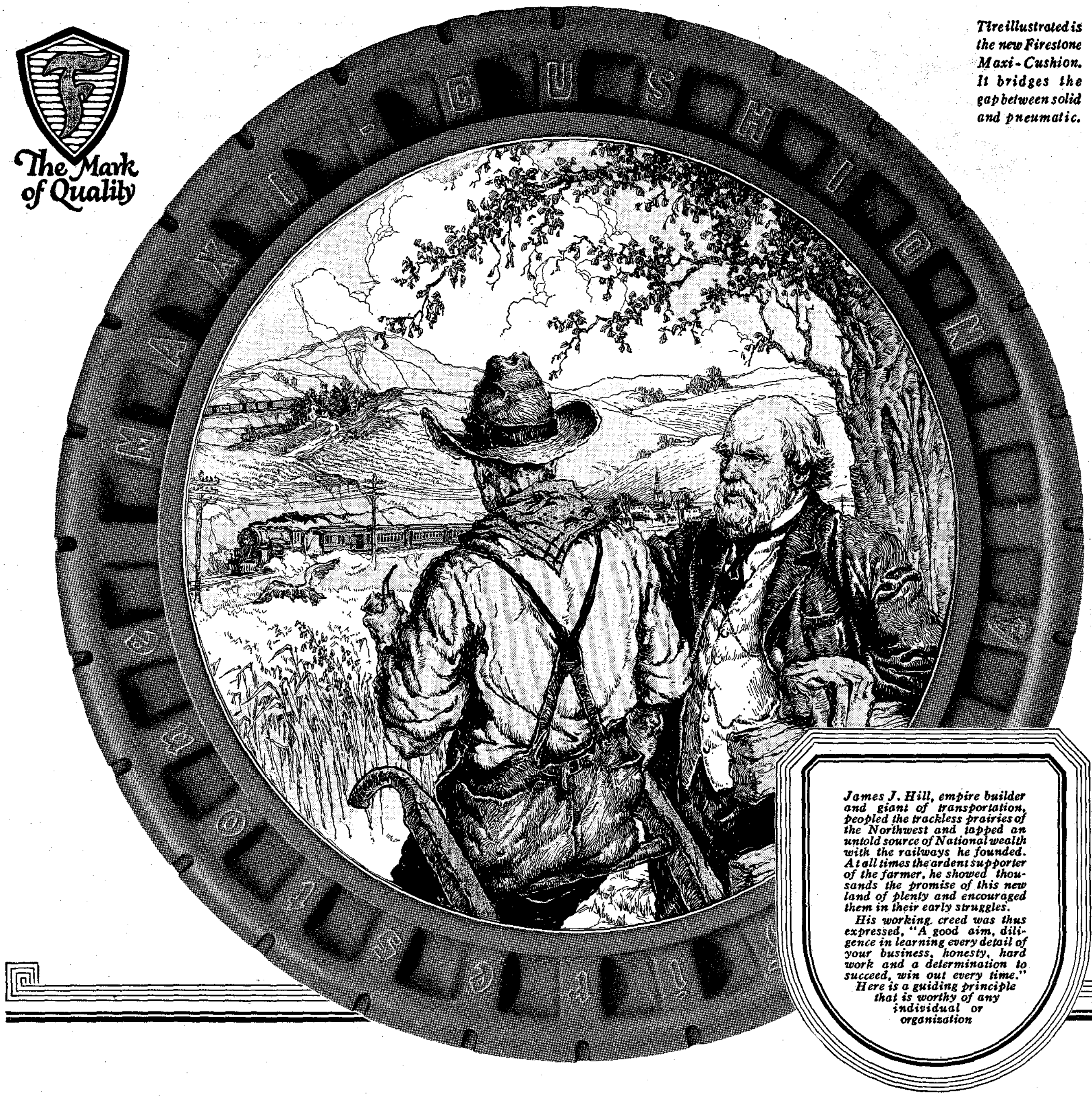
> The tribesmen, utterly reckless of death, charged an angle of the square in the face of what seemed an annihilating fire. They threw themselves on the bayonets, and used their spears in their death-agony before the bayonets could be withdrawn. They came over the bodies of their own dead and crawling on hands and knees under the muzzles of the guns, they gained the inside of the square, and stabbed and slashed until one brigade gave way in confusion and its guns were captured. The other brigades closed in, the guns were retaken, and the Arabs were chased far past the scene of their momentary triumph; but they had "crumpled up the square," and the exploit caught the British imagination and put Fuzzy into English literature.
>
> Kipling described such a fight in "The Light that Failed"—the attack of 3,000 men who had not learned from books that it is impossible for troops in close order to attack against breech-loading fire. The bulk of the force was naked humanity, mad with rage and armed with the spear or the sword. The camel-guns shelled them and opened for an instant lanes through their midst, most like those quick-closing vistas in a Kentish hop garden seen when the train races by at full speed; and the infantry fire; held till the opportune moment dropt them in closely packed hundreds. No civilized troops in the world would have endured the hell through which they came, the living leaping high to avoid the dying who clutched at their heels. Then the line of the dusty troops and the faint blue desert sky went out in rolling smoke. There was a rush from without, the short hough-hough of the stabbing spears, and a man on a horse, followed by thirty or forty others, dashed through, yelling and hacking. The right flank of the square sucked in after them and the other sides sent help.

So much for the valor and the frenzy which Osman managed to inspire in the hearts of his men. Regarding this leader himself, we read further:

> Osman Digna was a formidable foe for many years. He was often officially reported dead, only to bob up again in some inconvenient place from which he must be dislodged with difficulty and losses. Once Kitchener almost captured him, being himself wounded in the fight.
>
> In "With Kitchener at Khartum," Stevens, famous war correspondent, wrote: "Osman Digna has become a commonplace of Sudanese warfare—a man who has never shown himself eminent either for personal courage or for generalship, yet obviously a man of great ability, since by evasive cunning and dogged persistence he has given us more trouble than all the other Emirs together.
>
> "His own tribe, the Hadendowa, the most furious warriors of Africa, are long since reconciled with the Government and have resumed their old trade of caravan-leading. . . . He has become a fat old toad now, they say, and always leaves fights at an early stage for private prayer; yet he is still as much alive as when he threw up a position on the Suakim County Council to join the Expected Mahdi; and you can not but half admire the rascal's persistence in his evil ways."
>
> It was the treachery of his former followers that led to his capture at last in January, 1900. He was in hiding in the hills near Suakim, waiting for an opportunity to escape across the Red Sea to Arabia, when some Sheiks guided the officers to him.
>
> Osman Digna is a very old man, now—nearly 100, it is said. If he is freed and goes back to Suakim he will hardly know the town where he once had his cool garden, which he later besieged with his rebel hordes behind him. He will find a railroad under construction, wireless communication, technical and industrial schools for the children—and, greatest change of all, instead of his Fuzzies, a generation of young men who in the World War saw other ways of living than their own, and are accepting them.

The Mark of Quality

Tire illustrated is the new Firestone Maxi-Cushion. It bridges the gap between solid and pneumatic.



James J. Hill, empire builder and giant of transportation, peopled the trackless prairies of the Northwest and tapped an untold source of National wealth with the railways he founded. At all times the ardent supporter of the farmer, he showed thousands the promise of this new land of plenty and encouraged them in their early struggles.

His working creed was thus expressed, "A good aim, diligence in learning every detail of your business, honesty, hard work and a determination to succeed, win out every time." Here is a guiding principle that is worthy of any individual or organization

Giants of Transportation

FROM the early days of empire building to our own strenuous times, the universal need has always been for safe and rapid transportation. And the man who best meets this need, whatever the times—his is a giant achievement.

Firestone has co-operated with the motor truck industry from the very start of this important chapter of modern transportation. Pioneering many improvements and developing a full line of truck tires, Firestone has supplied one of the fundamental needs in practical motor haulage. The truck operator—regardless of the conditions under which his truck operates—is assured of the equipment that will give him the maximum cushion, traction and mileage, from the tires for light delivery service to the massive 14-inch size for 7-ton loads.

Broadening the scope of motor transport—adding to its dependability and economy, Firestone Truck Tires and the 800 Firestone Service Dealers in the leading trucking centers are performing a valuable service in this era of intensive commercial activity.

Most Miles per Dollar

Firestone

Cleans every part of every tooth every time

WITH any tooth brush and some extra effort you can clean parts of all your teeth—or even all the surfaces of some teeth.

You can be sure that a Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush does a thorough job for every tooth.

The scientifically curved handle and the tufted bristles of the Pro-phy-lac-tic enable you to clean easily every part of every tooth.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes are made with hard, medium, and soft bristles. In three sizes—adults', youths' and children's. They are all guaranteed. We will replace the brush you buy, if it is not absolutely satisfactory.

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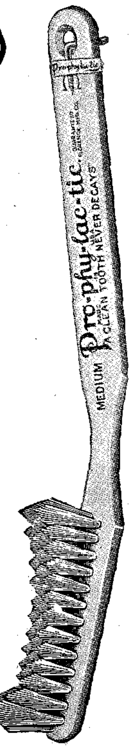


INVENTOR OF REINFORCED CONCRETE NOW A PAUPER

THE huge athletic stadiums here and abroad, the dizzily high skyscrapers of New York and other American cities, and in fact practically all large-scale building work of the twentieth century, may be said to depend in greater or less degree upon reinforced concrete. It is difficult to conceive what the prevailing type of architecture of the present would have been, had not Joseph Tall, a precocious London schoolboy of fourteen, taken out the first patent for reinforcing concrete fifty-seven years ago. We learn from a Coggeshall, Essex, correspondent of the London *Daily News*, that the lad "became rapidly famous" and "made a fortune." Having achieved success somewhat in the manner of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison, Tall might have crowned his triumph by successfully launching a huge corporation to develop the products of his mechanical ingenuity.

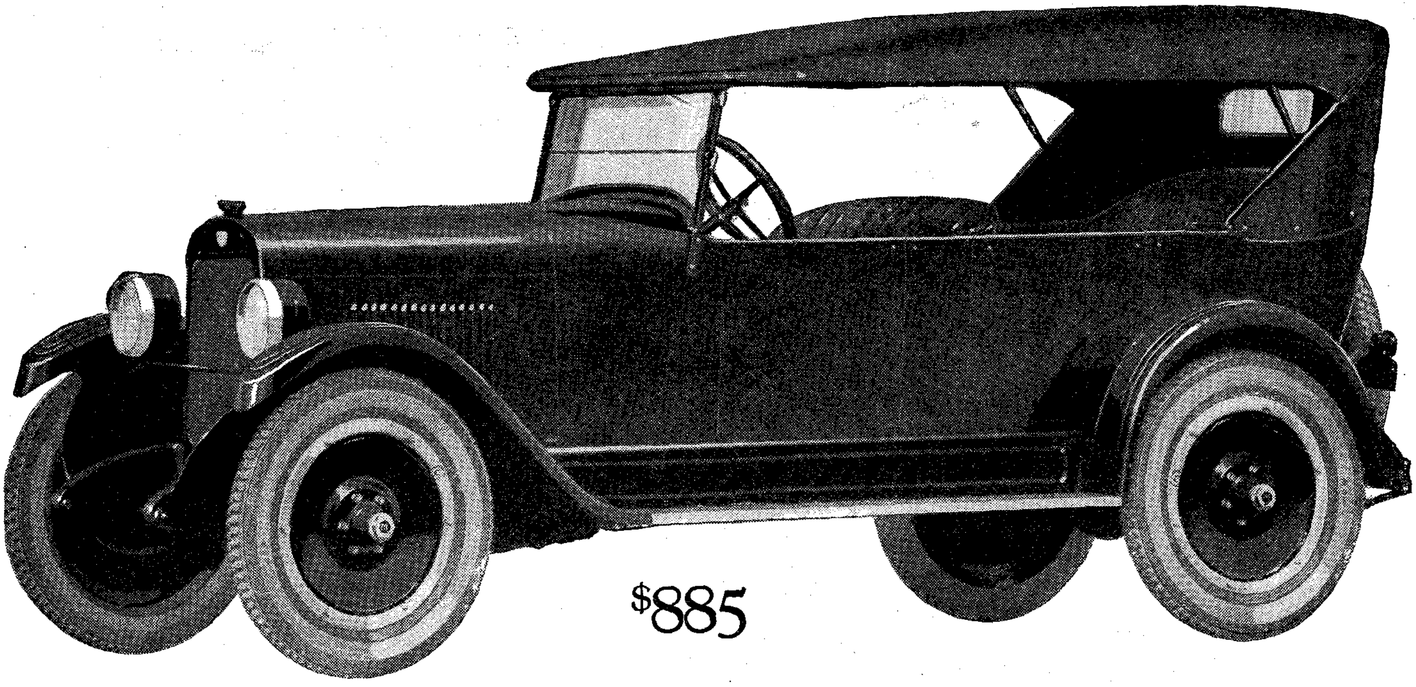
However, the tale of this London youth is far different from those with which we in America have become so familiar. To-day, instead of being among the financial or industrial giants of the world, he is little more than a pauper, the only means of subsistence for him and his aged wife being an old-age pension. Burial in a potters' field is his chief fear, we are informed. The *Daily News* article remarks that "when the vast concrete ring round the Cup Tie ground at Wembley—one of the biggest concrete buildings in the world—is vibrating beneath 120,000 pairs of feet, an old man in this village (Coggeshall) will be thinking sad thoughts about it."

In giving the biography of Tall the writer says that Tall "took out his first patent in this or any other country for a method of reinforcing concrete in order to render it suitable for building," and that "the records at the Patent Office show that during the subsequent decade he added over a score more patents, covering the whole field of concrete construction." Then, we read on:

> Joseph Tall became rapidly famous. He made a fortune. He built flats for Napoleon III in Paris; lectured before the Royal Institute of British Architects; exhibited all over the Continent; chartered a ship to take him and his patent plant to Australia; raised concrete buildings in all parts of the United Kingdom. That was before the Franco-German War of 1870.
>
> A few years before the great war of 1914 the same Joseph Tall was tramping England in search of work. For five nights he slept out with the human wreckage on the Thames Embankment.
>
> With his wife he lined up in the bread queues. One day a lady, whom Tall recognized as a popular actress, came by, and, apparently touched by something specially pathetic about the woman, prest a sovereign into her hand.
>
> "That lady," he said to me this afternoon, "didn't know she was giving charity to the wife of the man who had built the flat she was living in and invented the material it was built of. But I knew it."
>
> Recently Joseph Tall pawned the last of his treasures—for eight shillings. It was the medal for concrete building construction awarded him half a century ago at a London inventions exhibition. That is why he will take a pathetic interest in the opening of the Wembley Stadium.
>
> At present he and his wife are trying to live on ten shillings a week—his old-age pension, for he is seventy-two, and Mrs. Tall ten years younger. They lost their only son in the war, and their one daughter is married to a farm laborer. Their crowning misfortune is that they have been obliged to let their tiny life insurance policy—a "burial" policy—lapse, because the few pence a week that it cost was an impossible tax on their slender resources. Now, unless the tide turns, they will be buried some day by "the parish," and that seems to be more than they can bear. They could stand the Embankment, but there's something about the word "pauper." . . .

The inventor, "an alert, birdlike little old gentleman with white hair, sad eyes, and a charming smile," did not hesitate to describe the successive steps in the misfortunes which overtook him. The writer goes on:

> He struck me as the sort of man who would know, by instinct as it were, all about machinery and materials, and nothing at all about finance. It is a common failing with inventors.
>
> Joseph Tall had the good, or bad, fortune to start with money at his command, furnished by a devoted mother and other relations. When as a mere child of less than fifteen he conceived the idea of using a latticework of hoop iron to strengthen concrete for use as floors, they helped him to take out the necessary patents and go into business.
>
> "I was only fifteen," said he, "when I built the first concrete houses in the world. They were at Bexley Heath, and were a failure.
>
> "A few months later I was building at Gravesend—three houses, which, I think, are still standing. Then business went ahead. I started a factory in Falstaff Yard, Tabard Street (then Kent Street), Borough, and soon extended it to Lawson Street, Great Dover Street. People from all parts of the country visited it. I remember Charles Dickens coming down with Professor Huxley and taking a great interest in the process. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII), too.
>
> "Some folk called me 'the concrete madman,' others 'the marvelous boy inventor,' and whether they believed in me or not they were all surprized to find that I looked much more like a girl than a young man. I can still only have been between seventeen and eighteen when the Emperor of the French decided to use my patent system for building nearly forty blocks of flats in his Paris slum clearance scheme—the Huysmanns scheme they called it, after the architect. I went backwards and forwards between London and Paris many times.
>
> "During the next few years I was executing contracts in London, South Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, reading papers on my pet subject before scientific societies, and keeping my own brougham at our fine house at Dulwich, called Springfield Mount. Sometimes my morning post-bag would contain as many as 200 letters, and I would work from three in the morning till ten at night."
>
> It was with the floating of a company to



$885

No car has ever gone faster, or farther, in winning a great and growing success.

The plain, blunt reason why the good Maxwell has rolled up such a huge volume of public regard, is that it is *giving more for the money than the public has been used to getting.*

Under the hood and in the chassis is the unmistakable proof of the higher-grade manufacturing that produces higher-grade results — not only in appearance, but in the kind of performance and the easy riding, the low running costs and staunch reliability, that really count.

Cord tires, non-skid front and rear; disc steel wheels, demountable at rim and at hub; drum type lamps; pressure chassis lubrication; motor-driven electric horn; unusually long springs; new type water-tight windshield. Prices F. O. B. Detroit, revenue tax to be added: Touring Car, $885; Roadster, $885; Sport Touring, $1025; Sport Roadster, $975; Club Coupe, $985; Four-Passenger Coupe, $1235; Sedan, $1335

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The Good
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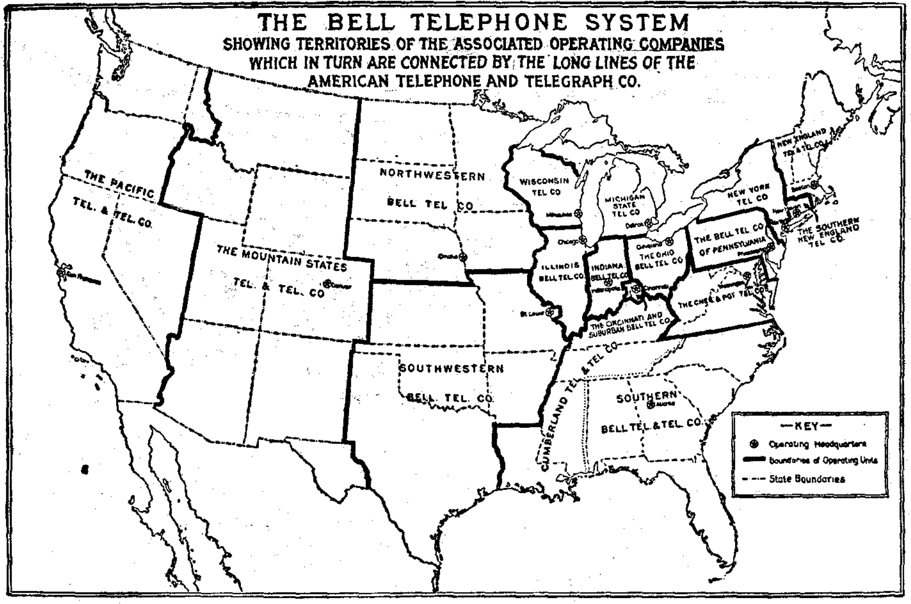
THE BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
SHOWING TERRITORIES OF THE ASSOCIATED OPERATING COMPANIES WHICH IN TURN ARE CONNECTED BY THE LONG LINES OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
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We are a people scattered over three million square miles of territory—a people whose daily commercial transactions and social interests are as wide-spread as our boundaries. Only a unified telephone service, covering the whole country, can serve our needs.

Such a service, in turn, requires a national organization with uniform policies and operating methods; and also in each community a local organization with full authority and responsibility for the problems of that community.

Such a service is the service of the Bell System. Two hundred and fifty thousand employees and approximately six thousand local operating units cover the length and breadth of the land. Uniting these community organizations are the Associated Companies of the Bell System, each responsible for service in its territory.

Linking together the Associated Companies is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It operates the long distance lines, develops nation-wide policies, standards of practice and equipment for the improvement of the service and for the benefit of all.

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"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

run the business that things began to go wrong.

At twenty-one Mr. Tall was worth £30,000 and a managing director; before he was twenty-five the company had gone to smash, and he was desperately struggling to make a fresh start. All his patents were of no use without capital, and he had to fight the brick ring. By the time he was thirty the patents were beginning to lapse one after another. His last few pounds went to bury his mother, who had been "such a pal."

Even more adversity was in store for this ill-starred inventor. He "slipt down from the position of a master to that of an artizan—a painter and decorator—and so, with old age, into the ranks of the unemployed," the article says. We read further:

> One day he fell ill at Eastbourne, and was nursed back to health through the generosity of an unknown benefactor. By persistence Mr. Tall learned the name; it was that of a wealthy partner in the firm of shipowners, Messrs. Holder Brothers, from whom he had once chartered the ship *Bertha* to carry out a contract in Australia.
>
> "And to think that the day you came in to charter the *Bertha* I was an office-boy eating bread and dripping on a stool!" exclaimed the astonished shipping magnate when Joseph Tall went to thank him.

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE TRIES TO BE A "REGULAR FELLOW"

THE Prince of Wales is likely to have a dangerous rival in the art of becoming popular with the masses, for we learn from *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver), that Crown Prince Hirohito, already "the virtual emperor" of Japan, mixes freely with the common people and defies the traditions which hitherto made his royal person so sacred that even when he was ill "physicians dared feel his pulse only through a layer of silk gauze." Hirohito's chief desire now seems to earn the distinction of being a "regular fellow." In his progress toward that goal he made a "fizzle" of his first shopping venture, the purchase of a necktie in a French store, and later suffered the humiliation of being "bawled out" by an Amazonian ticket-chopper in the London subway, according to Drew Pearson, writer of the article in the Denver newspaper. In partial compensation, we are told, the Prince had the satisfaction of sneaking out of the royal coach in Paris once and slipping away incognito to buy a plate of ice-cream. It is no wonder, then, that—

> To those who have spent years in Japan nothing has been more surprizing than the transformations wrought since the visit to Europe, nearly two years ago, of the Crown Prince. As the traditional son of heaven, the Crown Prince was not for common eyes to look upon, at least down

OVERHANGING CAP
ADJUSTABLE SHORT FLEXURE
CHANNELED GUARD
FULCRUM SHOULDER
DIAMOND KNURLING
PAT. JAN. 13, 1920

Diagram of the New Improved GILLETTE

THERE is an undeniable atmosphere of quality about the New Improved Gillette (as well as a mechanical perfection), which makes it the universal choice of gentlemen who wish a *perfect* shave.

"Three Reasons" is the title of a convincing booklet sent upon request.

The New Improved

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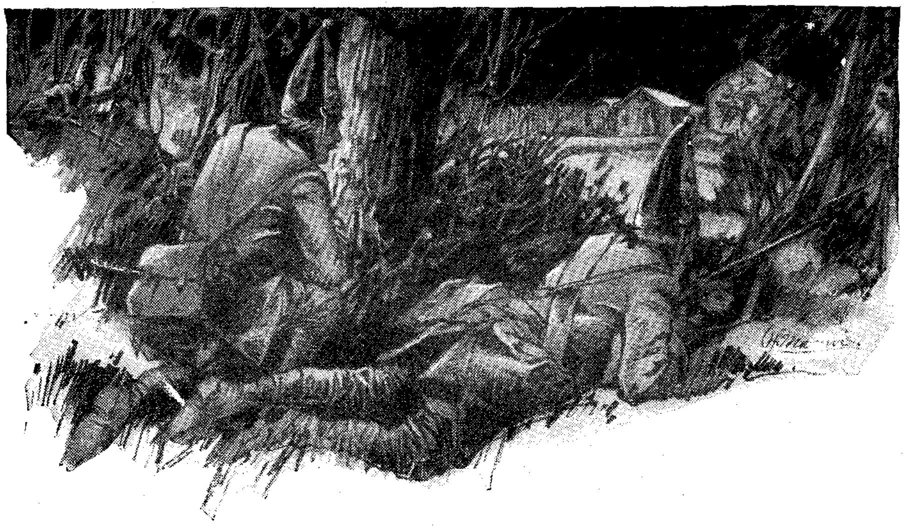
SAFETY TRADE Gillette MARK RAZOR

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.



Have You Ever Heard of Paoli?

Paoli is a little Pennsylvania suburban town, about twenty miles west of Philadelphia. There, on September 20th, 1777, the British surprised the Americans, thinking to capture Mad Anthony Wayne, whose home was near. The event stands out as a red spot in history. It is known as the Paoli Massacre—a monument to the power of the bayonet.

Paoli is shown on the map of Pennsylvania, in the RAND McNALLY International Atlas of the World. Hundreds of other places, made sacred by patriotism and hardship during the Revolution, are shown in the entire eastern seaboard. You can find them all, with a world of information concerning them, by using this fine Atlas. And you get as much fun out of it as you get instruction. So can your family by playing that good game called "Exploring."

Even the most obscure places are shown on a RAND McNALLY Map or in a RAND McNALLY Atlas. Remote countries and little known lands are covered. The changed countries of Europe are included, with new boundaries and names. No old Atlas is reliable now. You need the new RAND McNALLY. There are RAND McNALLY Atlases for every purpose. They are obtainable from the best dealers—bookstores, stationers, department stores and news-stands.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

upon, and when he rode forth police preceded his carriage, ordering all window-blinds closed. To his tailors fell the difficult task of making and fitting his clothes without touching him at all. So devoutly did Japanese harbor the belief that disaster would follow departure of a royalty from the country that thousands prayed at the shrines to prevent Hirohito's departure for Europe, and many ultrabelievers committed suicide by throwing themselves in front of his train.

Shopping is not usually considered an extraordinary undertaking, except during the Christmas season, yet the Japanese Crown Prince found unsuperable difficulties in his first venture along this line. He had to send out a call for first aid while trying to purchase a necktie, chiefly because he was not familiar enough with French, the language of the shop in which he attempted to negotiate the sale. The story of this event is told with gusto by his companion. Says the writer:

He needed coaching, so he set about getting it in his hotel room, much in the same manner as if he were to make a speech to the privy council. . . .

In a shop in the Place Vendome, Paris, he halted at a display of brilliant neckwear, and pointing to one tie, popped the question to mademoiselle: "How much?"

"It is 2½ francs, or if you want this one, it is dearer," the salesgirl sputtered.

Hirohito, whose French is not the best, was not ready for this rapid-fire attack upon his carefully rehearsed ceremony. He turned to his companion helplessly.

"Say, old man," he said, "I guess I can't go through with it. I can't understand her. You help me." . . .

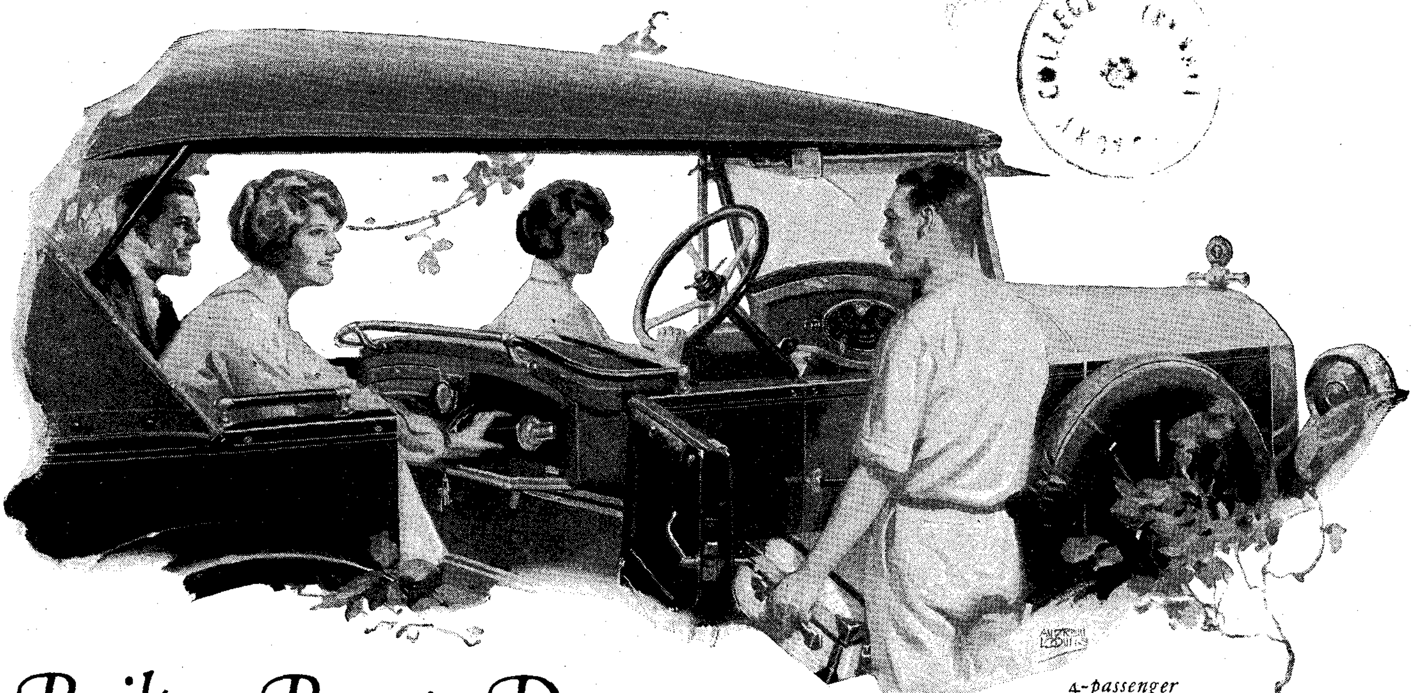
While driving in the French capital the Prince's automobile passed through a quiet street. Suddenly inspired, he took off his coat and exchanged it for that of his companion, directing him to sit still in the car and look as stiff and uncomfortable as possible. Then the Prince, with several others, slipt away on foot to an ice-cream parlor, while the procession went on, the crowds cheering the bogus future emperor of Japan.

Among the things forbidden in the rules governing the Prince's visit to Europe was riding in the subways. They were considered dangerous. Therefore, he wanted very much to ride in them. With two companions he set forth in London to explore the underground. Purchasing three tickets he handed them to the fat lady puncher, but he handed them, not spread out fan-shape, but in an even bunch, too thick for the fat lady to punch at one time.

"What do you mean, handin' me tickets like that?" shouted the irate woman. "You act like you ain't never been out before."

"Kimi," the prince said to his next companion, "I don't know what she is saying, but I think she must have her back up." The woman meanwhile spread out the tickets and punched them, and the Prince passed on, but it was the first, and perhaps the last, time a Crown Prince of Japan has ever been accorded what Americans might term a "bawling out."

COLLEGE



4-passenger Phaeton, $2450

Built as Beauty Deserves—

Superb Workmanship—Fine Performance—Long Life

HOW all your youthful instincts draw you to the Paige 4-passenger Phaeton! The trim lines, with a hint of dash, mark its fine breeding. You will always be proud of it. In sheer performance it will exceed your fondest dreams. Steering ease for the frailest hand. And so gentle the Paige clutch that stalling or jerking never occurs.

Restful body positions with low-set seats and ample foot room, make comfortable riding. Rear springs more than 5 feet long laugh at rough roads—wheelbase of 131 inches adds to travel ease. No thought here of fatigue. The steering column is adjustable to your driving position. Compartments and pockets provide space for traveling accessories—2 lock-equipped "cubby holes" safely carry valued articles. And for long tours—a folding rack in the rear accommodates heavy luggage.

The Paige 70 H.P. motor, with the silence and smoothness of perfect lubrication, performs eagerly at 2 miles an hour or 70, throttle-controlled. Rare, indeed, is your need for gear shifting. The slight pressure of a dainty foot taps a ready flow of power to master all road conditions. Motor life is increased and its youthful vigor retained by the Paige high-pressure oiling system.

Bodies, too, are soundly built. No body squeaks or rattles mar the performance of your Paige—double strips of patent leather keep metal from touching metal or wood. Substantial finishing is in conformity with the precise mechanical workmanship—not a piece of imitation leather in your Paige.

For years you can confidently expect the Paige to retain its fine performance, silence, comfort. Its high standard is unexcelled. Long life in such a car is certain. Such satisfaction is the thing to buy.

Paige is the only manufacturer of finest quality cars with a tremendous volume in smaller cars the size and price of the Paige-built Jewett. This enormous volume reduces overhead by hundreds of dollars on each Paige car. This is your saving when you buy your Paige.

Standard equipment on Paige includes: two extra cord tires, tubes, rims and covers, mounted forward on the running boards; spring bumpers front and rear; snubbers; stop-light; folding luggage carrier; motometer; Waltham clock, gasoline gauge and cigar lighter on the dash; automatic windshield wiper; sun visor; rear-view mirror; transmission lock. These are a part of the extra value in the Paige.

7-passenger Phaeton $2450
4-passenger Phaeton $2450
3-passenger Roadster $2695
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PAIGE

5-passenger Touring Sedan $3235
7-passenger Sedan $3235
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Prices at Detroit. Tax extra

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

THE OLYMPIC GAMES TOO HARD FOR THE WEAKER SEX?

THE AGE-OLD PROBLEM of the "weaker sex" has bobbed up again, this time in a new light, in connection with a controversy over permitting American girls to participate in Olympic games for women. It seems to be generally conceded that women are by nature not suited for competing against men in the most strenuous masculine sports, and now the question arises whether they are not also unsuited by nature for competing against one another in such arduous forms of exercise as hurdle racing, for instance.

America finished second in Paris last summer at the first Olympics for women. In some quarters plans are already being made for a meet in 1926, with efforts bent toward developing further the prowess of girls in the United States, so that our nation may be in a position to romp away with the premier honors next time, in the same way that American men have acquired the habit of excelling athletes from other lands in the masculine Olympic games. But, according to an article in the current issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia), the real problem is not, how shall American girls train to come out first, but merely, shall our women and girls engage in such competitive athletics at all. The article, which bears the significant title, "The Athletic Limitations of Women," is written by Sarah Addington, who points out that—

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TOO STRENUOUS FOR AMERICAN GIRLS?

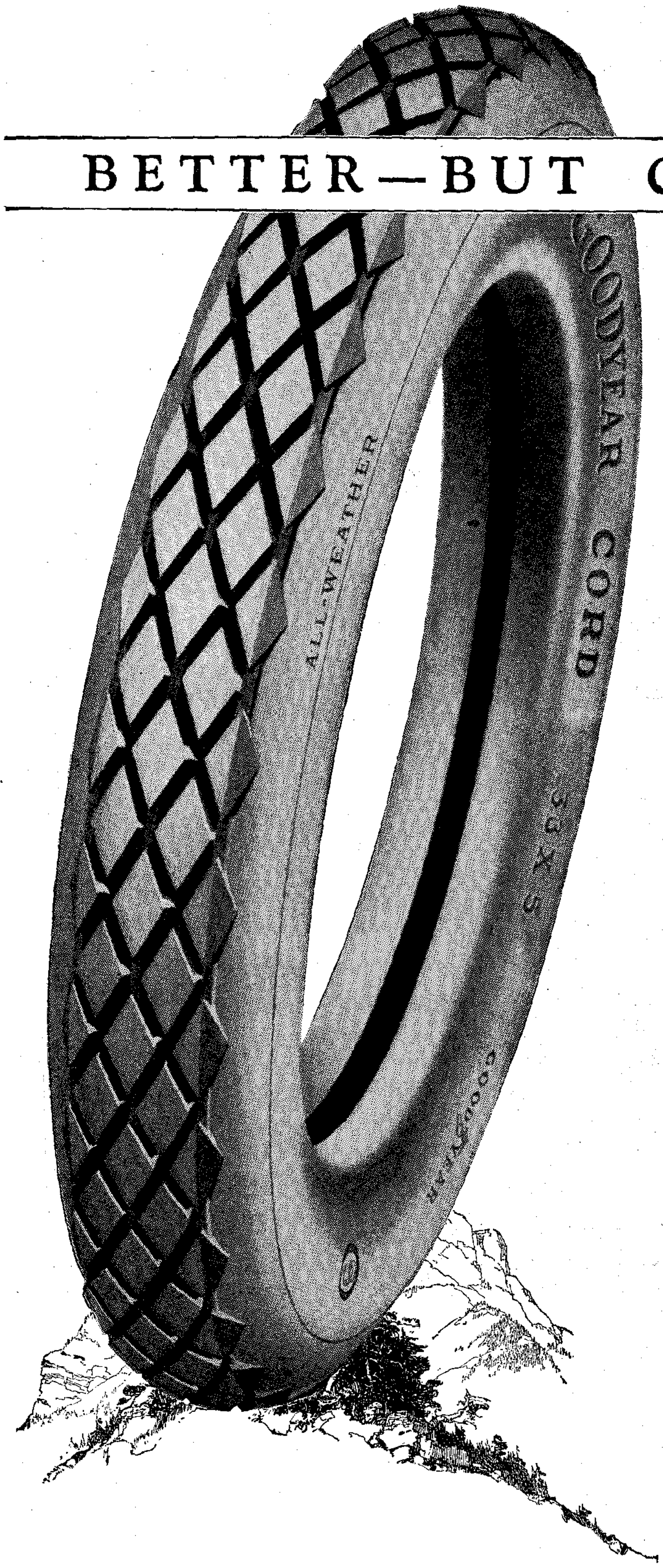
This remarkable action picture shows three feminine athletes clearing the hurdles in almost the same position, in the 65-meter race at the Olympics for women.

> It sounds innocent enough. If women want to compete against each other on the track and field, why not? Women are making amazing strides these days physically, as well as professionally and economically. And it is undeniably dramatic, this coming together of the women of all nations to try each other's muscles and nerves and wind and speed. But the thing is not so simple as it seems, nor so innocent, and drama is sometimes out of place. For here is the simple, if rather surprizing, truth: the physical educators of this country are overwhelmingly opposed to the participation of American women athletes in international or any other wholesale competitive meets, and this in spite of the fact that the Olympic Games are already on the boards, with America as a leading entrant.
>
> This may sound rather broad. If the mass of physical educators do not believe in such competition, why was a team sent to Paris last summer? Simply because there are some few people who do believe in such contests; honest, enthusiastic people who are anxious to push women and women's activities to the limit; patriotic people who can not bear to see the United States unrepresented in any international event.
>
> These people recruited their team from high schools and preparatory schools, as most of the women's colleges and all of the leading schools of physical education refused to supply candidates. They took the team over in the face of express and unanimous objection from the largest representative body of physical educators in this country, the American Physical Educational Association.
>
> They are making their plans now for the 1926 meet in spite of this opposition and of the added objection of practically every other organization relating to women's athletics.
>
> Among these organizations are the Playground and Recreation Association, which in its Recreation Congress of last October passed a resolution that "regarded the representation of America at the Women's International Athletic Games held in Paris in July, 1922, as inopportune and unauthorized"; and the newly formed National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, which on January 15, 1923, went on record in its executive committee as regarding competitive athletics as "only an incident" in the athletic activities of women.

The writer explains that "the objection to international contests, to intercollege basket-ball and baseball for women, and to all other intergroup athletic activities outside any given unit" rests upon two factors, of which she says:

> One concerns the physical strain attendant on such contests; the other involves what athletic experts call "mass education" as opposed to the "star system"; or, in simpler terms, they're not good for the girls who participate in them, and they're not good for the girls who don't!
>
> Our first question, does it really hurt girls to engage in such supreme physical endeavor, is certainly an important one.
>
> Our experts say, yes, it does hurt them, and then those experts straightway admit that they can't prove their contention if a Q. E. D. demonstration is demanded. Precise data on the effect of overstrain are, of course, difficult to obtain. The human body is a delicate, if a hardy mechanism, and when something goes wrong with it the cause is not always discoverable.
>
> Yet in spite of the absence of these data, our experts are firmly of the opinion that harm does come of unlimited jumping and hurdling to break records, of hot and heavy basket-ball for

BETTER—BUT COSTS NO MORE



Despite improvements, the new Goodyear Cord Tire with the beveled All-Weather Tread sells at no extra price

By now you are doubtless familiar with some of the features of the new Goodyear Cord Tire.

Its beveled All-Weather tread, the longer-wearing rubber compound in this tread, its heavier and stronger sidewall—these have aroused wide comment.

The conspicuously fine performance of this new tire is likewise a matter of public knowledge.

Everywhere, users remark its quiet and smooth running, its pronounced freedom from trouble, its long life and unusual economy.

It is possible, however, that with others you have assumed that the extra serviceability of this new Goodyear Cord commands an extra price.

That is a mistake—you pay no premium for the important improvements embodied in this remarkable tire.

You can buy the new Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread today for no more than you are asked to pay for ordinary tires.

Buy from your Goodyear Service Station Dealer, who is pledged to help you get from your tires all the mileage built into them at the factory.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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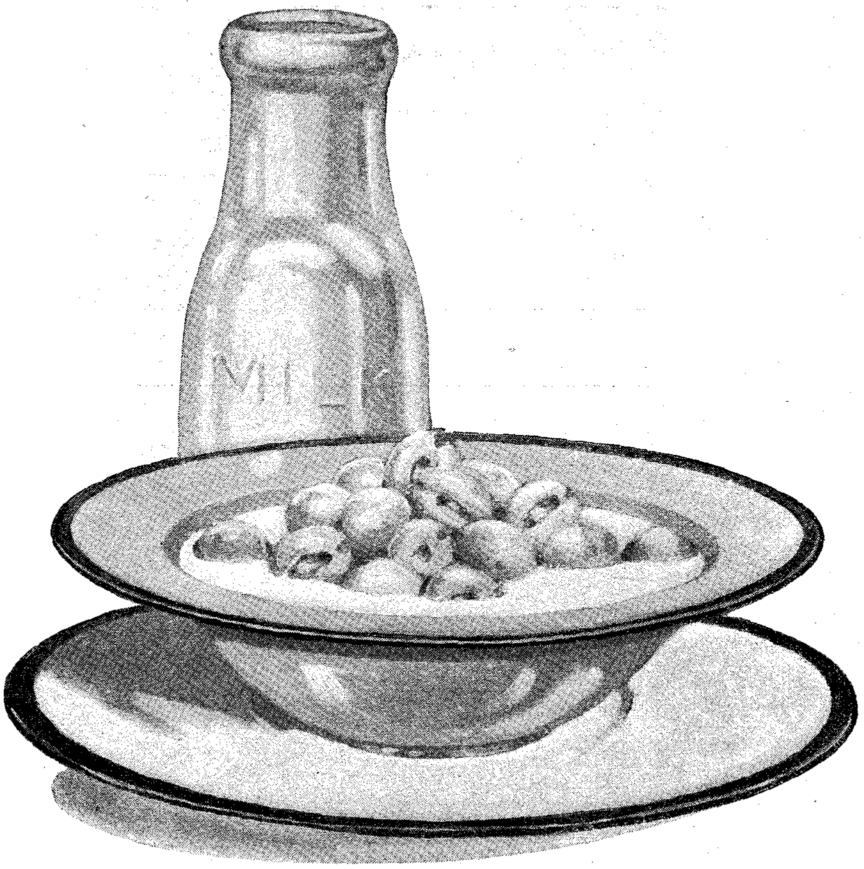

Summer Suppers

Which every child should get

You want children to eat more whole wheat and more milk. Then on every occasion serve Quaker Puffed Wheat in milk.

These are steam exploded grains—toasted, flimsy, flavory—puffed to 8 times normal size.

Crisp and airy, they crush at a touch, and children revel in them. No dish could be more welcome for supper, between meals or bedtime.

Minerals—vitamines—bran

It means whole wheat with its 12 minerals, essential to the growing child. Millions of children suffer for lack of some of them.

It supplies the needed bran.

The food cells are broken, so digestion is made easy. Over 125 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel. The elements are fitted to feed.

It makes whole wheat a confection, so children will eat an abundance. And it makes the milk dish so inviting that children get plenty of vitamines.

Prof. Anderson, by inventing Puffed Grains, has brought to millions new delights and better foods. Enjoy them to the full in summer.

Ways to serve Quaker Puffed Rice

With cream and sugar, Puffed Rice forms the finest breakfast dainty children ever knew.

Then mix Puffed Rice in every dish of berries.

Crisp and douse with melted butter for hungry children to eat in place of confections.

Use like nut meats as a garnish on ice cream.

Use in home candy making.

Recipe on package.

The Quaker Oats Company

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

"the honor of the school," and of all the ambitious attempts of girl athletes to do just what the boys do in the same way that the boys do it.

In discussing the physiological problem involved, Miss Addington reminds us that "the average woman, if she takes care of herself—and taking care includes exercise—is not 'weak,' " altho "she is different from her brother, and her athletic activities must therefore be different, say those who know." The writer continues:

In the first place, they explain, the necessarily varying condition of a girl's physical well-being imposes its own limitations. Girls and women can not be uniformly at their best at all times, and at these times it is imperative that no strain be put upon their lowered vitality. If this condition is properly regarded, however, it need not be an insuperable obstacle to extreme physical effort. In fact, Dr. Jesse F. Williams, of the Physical Education Department of Teachers College, Columbia University, even sees in it an advantage.

Women's coaches can point out that it is unfair to the team for a girl to play when she is unfit to do her best, he says. This will conserve the individual girl's health, which is, after all, a prime object of physical training, and will also make it necessary to organize larger squads for every game and sport, a result highly desirable for the mass of the girls in the school.

The differences which make girls' athletic activities necessarily distinct from those of boys are these:

1. A girl's weight is lower;
2. Her strength is less;
3. Her skeletal framework is different;
4. The results of a fall or of strain are more apt to be serious.

"These things mean merely," says Doctor Williams, "that the girl can not do what the boy can, for the simple reason that she is not made to do them. It is the modern idea to allow women and girls the same pursuits that men and boys engage in, but in this matter of physical feats Nature is entirely against such wholesale duplication of endeavor."

Doctor Williams has recently published a table which shows what sports and games are best for boys and girls of junior and senior high-school age in the opinion of thirty-six physical educators. In these tables, printed below, the grades are on a scale of ten:

Girls		*Boys*	
1. Hiking	9.75	1. Hiking	9.8
2. Swimming	9.71	2. Swimming	9.4
3. Tennis	8.9	3. Baseball	8.5
4. Indoor baseball	7.5	4. Tennis	8.2
5. Volley ball	7.4	5. Handball	7.6
6. Basket ball (girls' rules)	7.2	6. Boxing	7.0
7. Handball	7.1	7. Bowling	6.6
8. Golf	7.0	8. Golf	6.5
9. Field hockey	6.6	9. Basket-ball	5.9
10. Bowling	6.4	10. Track and field	5.6
11. Center ball	6.1	11. Ice hockey	5.1
12. Fifty-yard dash	5.8	12. Football	4.95
13. Hurdle races	4.8	13. Soccer	4.93
		14. Center ball	4.5
		15. Field hockey	4.38
		16. Squash	4.3
		17. Cricket	3.5
		18. La Crosse	3.0

Commenting on this chart, Miss Addington bids us to observe that—

> Ice hockey, soccer, and outdoor baseball, which girls do play, and with the decided encouragement of most of the women's athletic leaders, are not listed in this table; that swimming and tennis rate very high, and that hiking is the nearly perfect exercise for both boys and girls.
>
> Doctor Williams further stipulates that gymnasium work should also be modified to meet the physical requirements of women, and advocates special apparatus for their use. He discourages hanging and swinging exercises for girls, those particularly which involve the use of the arms alone, and advises putting the emphasis on vaults, jumps, and climbing with both arms and legs.
>
> Of the specific result of athletics on the health of women, Dr. Angenette Parry, in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, tried to set up some concrete opinion in an article which, altho not of recent date, is as new as anything the medical profession has had to say on the subject in print. . . .
>
> The summary of Dr. Parry's investigation is this:
>
> That among forty answers, the opinion was almost unanimous that *moderate* athletics is of benefit to women in child-bearing;
>
> That the watchword in women's athletics, however, should be moderation;
>
> That intercollegiate games are to be discouraged.
>
> Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, of the Board of Governors of the new Federation and organizer of girls' athletics in New York's public schools, is one of the best-known authorities on physical training for women and girls in this country.
>
> She lays particular stress on physical training for every girl, rather than for a few girls. And accordingly, she emphatically opposes Olympic Games for women, with their attendant girl champions, breaking of records and transatlantic jaunts.
>
> "The health part we don't stress," said Miss Burchenal; and when she says "we" she means physical educators in general and the committee on women's athletics of the Physical Education Association in particular. "We don't stress it, not because it isn't important, but because we can't actually put our finger on the harmful effect of too strenuous athletics on women. And anyway, I find that girls need to be coaxed into exercise rather than warned away from it.
>
> "But the star system of these highly specialized athletics is their more tangible evil; the unnatural selection of a few superior jumpers, runners, hurdlers, whatever they are, to show their prowess in public against a few other girls who are in their same athletic class. Physical training for women should be for the masses of women, for the undeveloped girls even more than for natural athletes, and when you're specializing in champions, the undeveloped girl is on the sidelines."

Under the title, "Women in Athletics and Competitive Games," a companion article in the same magazine discusses the problem in its broadest aspects, from the medical point of view, without particular reference to the feminine Olympics. Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent, its writer, declares that "competitive games, normally played and sanely regulated, are just as beneficial

Men Quit

their shaving creams for this—
Millions of them—the world over

Gentlemen:

Do you realize what has happened in the world of shaving creams?

Three years ago every man who shaved had his own favorite soap.

Then Palmolive Shaving Cream was perfected, and we offered a ten-shave test. Millions accepted it. Tens of thousands took the pains to write us thanks for making it.

And now Palmolive, we figure, is saving men some ten years every morning.

Took a lifetime

But Palmolive Shaving Cream was no sudden creation. We who made it have spent our lifetimes in soap study.

For 60 years this laboratory has been perfecting soap. One of its creations—Palmolive—is the leading toilet soap of the world.

We asked 1,000 men what they most wanted in a shaving cream.

They agreed on five requirements, and we set out to meet them.

130 attempts

Despite our skill, we made up and tested 130 formulas before we met men's ideals. Some said these things were impossible, but we kept on.

And in 18 months we had the shaving cream we offer you today.

Now we ask a ten-day test from every man who shaves. This shaving cream will amaze you. It will change your whole conception of what shaving cream can do. You owe to yourself, and owe to us, this delightful test. Make it now.

5 things men desire

1—Multiplies itself in lather 250 times.
2—Softens the beard in one minute.
3—Maintains its creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face.
4—Strong bubbles, to support the hairs for cutting.
5—Fine after effects, due to palm and olive oils.

Ten Shaves Free

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Simply insert your name and address and mail to
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Stand Federal side by side with other makes~~compare their modern design~look up the mileage records~~investigate the cost per mile or per ton or per package~weigh the advantages of quick, adequate service facilities thruout the world and there's but one economical answer to your delivery problem and that's FEDERAL Trucks.

Another FEDERAL
"Means Another Satisfied User"

THE FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY-DETROIT

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

for women as for men." He, however, like Miss Addington, believes that "interscholastic games should be reduced to the minimum required to keep up interest in athletics." We are led to infer that inter-group contests are "bad" for women, not because of their sex particularly, but because of the characteristics acquired by them and their "foremothers" through centuries of comparative inactivity, physically. As Dr. Sargent explains the situation—

> Few people realize that form and physical adaptation are the deciding factors in athletics for women as well as for men. Up to the time a girl is twelve or thirteen years old, she equals and generally excels boys of her own age in the competitive athletics of childhood. From then on she rapidly loses her ability and joins the ranks of the weaker sex. But sex is not the reason for this falling off. Custom decrees, and elders instruct, that by the time a girl is thirteen she must begin to think about becoming a lady. If she becomes fat and stiff, it is not because she is a girl, but because her early exercise, which had kept her fit, is suddenly cut off. She must devote herself to maidenly pursuits, while the boys, for a few years at least, may continue their all-round physical development.
>
> Men and women of our few savage tribes to-day differ very little in physical appearance, because the women are forced to do physical labor while the men are off hunting, as the women did in primitive days. Frequently the hard-working women are more powerful than the beautiful warriors. Yet their function of motherhood, which we frequently hear advanced as an argument against athletics for girls, is in no way impaired by their physical exertion. In fact, the comparison between maternity in such tribes and in civilized society is lamentably to the discredit of our enlightened views. I am not advocating hard labor for our lovely ladies; I am asking tolerance for our athletic girls. . . .
>
> The physical limitations which might prevent a woman from chinning herself as many times as a man by reason of her greater weight below the waist, unaccompanied by a relatively greater amount of strength in her arms, keep her out of certain contests if they are played as men play them. Girls' competitive athletics should be regulated for girls, and I can not overemphasize this fact. They should never compete with men, not because of sex, but because they are handicapped by the feminine characteristics imposed upon them by their foremothers.
>
> For instance, basket-ball, played according to girls' rules, with lines, is an ideal game for women. But girls should not play the boys' game. Its rough-and-tumble character invites overexertion, and its violence is a strain of the temper and sportsmanship of any player. The line game, which gives each girl a definite territory and consequently insures occasional rest for every player, is a great improvement on the game as it was invented thirty-five years ago. Girls may play football, baseball, hockey, lacrosse, soccer, field ball or cricket, provided that these games are regulated to the use of girls. By regulated I mean protected, not spoiled.

MAKING A HIT WITH THE BAT AND WITH THE FANS

MAKING a hit with the bat makes a hit with the fans. But, does making more hits with the bat make more of a hit with the fans? Is there a direct ratio between the increase in the number of hits and the increase in the enjoyment of the spectators? The introduction of the "lively ball" into major league contests apparently answers these questions in the affirmative. Of course, officials deny stoutly that any change has been made in the composition of the baseballs, yet players, managers, and fans alike declare that those used nowadays certainly have more "get up and go" to them than the ones which umpires had been handing out until the last year or two.

Perhaps it is a coincidence that George Herman (Babe) Ruth, of the New York Yankees, set under way in the big leagues the mania for home runs at approximately the same time that the new kind of baseball made it possible for ambitious batsmen to emulate his example with considerable success. Be that as it may, the craze for heavy hitting has continued unabated and has reached a climax in the recent scoring of ten home runs in one game between the Philadelphia and St. Louis teams of the National League. The carefree nature of the batting in general may be ascertained from the fact that the final score was: Philadelphia, 20 runs; St. Louis, 14. In describing this contest a sports writer says, in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger:*

> Records went by the boards with such rapidity at the Phillies' ball park that an official figger expert would have been needed had there been one available to keep the statistics.
>
> In the first place, the game established a new world's record for most home runs in a single contest. The Phillies had six and the Cardinals four, which is one better than the mark made by Cincinnati and Boston on May 30, 1894, when the Braves counted five and the Reds four; and the contest of July 4, 1895, when the Cubs counted five and the Reds scored four.
>
> The home-run clouting did not equal for either team the record for individual teams, the Athletics with seven made June 3, 1921, holding the American League record and the Tigers and Pittsburgh with the same number made in 1886 and 1894, respectively, holding the National.
>
> Then again Cy Williams, the elongated farmer from Wisconsin and center fielder for Philadelphia, tied the record for home runs made in a single contest by one player by getting three. Last year Butch Heinline of the Phillies and Ken Williams of the Browns each had three homeric clouts during a contest.
>
> Also the contest eclipses in home runs the mark made this year out in Chicago, when eight were made, and established a season's record for runs scored and hits made. The Phils pounded out eighteen hits for twenty runs and the Cardinals had fourteen runs and twenty-two hits, a total of thirty-four runs and forty hits.
>
> The number of runs scored by the two teams is within one of the American League record for runs between two teams, Boston

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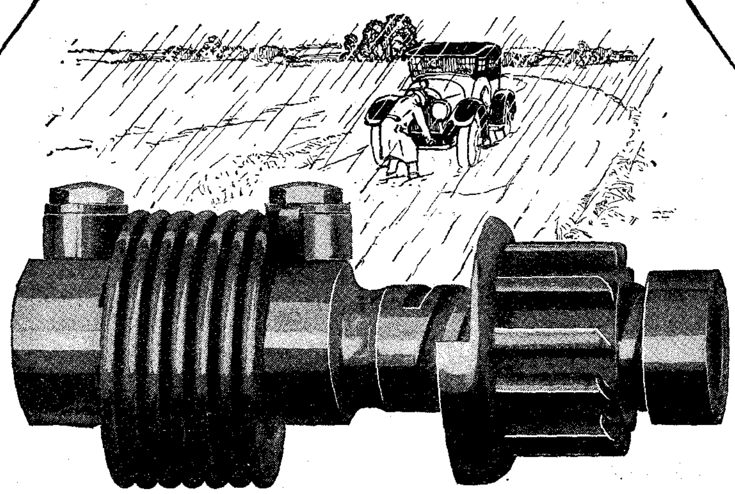

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and the Athletics scoring thirty-five in 1901. The National record is forty-nine, made last August when the Cubs trimmed the Phils 26 to 23.

The assumption in this account is that no player ever obtained more than three home runs in a game. As other sports writers point out, however, Williams merely tied what has been the modern record. That, according to a dispatch to the New York *Herald*, "is one less than the all-time record of four homers in a single game, hung up by R. L. Lowe, of the Boston Club in 1894, and equaled in 1896 by Ed Delehanty of the Philadelphia Nationals." But even these old-timers must take a back seat, according to a dispatch from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the Philadelphia *North American* to the effect that—

> Pete Schneider, rightfielder of the Vernon, Pacific Coast League, baseball club, set what is supposed to be a world's baseball record for any league when he hit five home runs in to-day's game with Salt Lake. He drove in fourteen of Vernon's runs, and in his sixth time at bat the ball missed going over the fence by inches, but was good for two bases. Vernon won, 35 to 11.

While on the subject of home-run records, ancient and modern, it is interesting to note that when baseball was in its infancy, the batting was still more devastating. An editorial in the Philadelphia *Record* informs us that "when underhand pitching was the rule"—

> There were giant batsmen in those days, and one of those old-time Titans still stirs about actively among us. His name is Al Reach, and he is well past his 80th year. He was the idol of the fans of Philadelphia when the old Athletics played out in the open country around Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, and he was leader of the band that went down to the national capital a few months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox—in the late summer of 1865, to be exact—and trounced the Nationals to the tune of something like 86 to 12. On that occasion, if we remember aright—and Mr. Reach still has the record in his scrap-book and can check up on us—there were some twenty-odd homers made, and Reach had eight of them—or was it a little less than that? At any rate he and Sensenderfer, of the Athletics, were the leading artillerymen in that battle.
>
> It is interesting to recall also that the center-fielder of the Nationals, whose duty it was to chase most of those mighty swats, was one Gorman, afterward known to fame as Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland.

The Boston *Post* believes that, in the last analysis, this epidemic of home runs and heavy hitting in general will prove distasteful to the fans because it makes baseball a one-man game, thereby going contrary to the very nature of the sport. Says this paper, editorially:

> Pete Schneider, of a far-Western league, made five homers in one game the other day. This was not baseball, for baseball can not be a one-man game. "Homers" destroy snap, nullify generalship, and dampen enthusiasm. Sports writers called the contest in which Philadelphia defeated St. Louis, and during which there were ten homers, weird. It might more justly be referred to as a burlesque.
>
> The fun and excitement are provided in a close game in which daring chances are taken, and in which there is lots of hitting within the diamond. A sure thing, resultant of the ball going over the fence, is boredom in most instances. Trotting around the bases while the pitcher handles a new ball is monotonous. It is action that thrills, action in which every one of the eighteen players has a part. It is then the spectators get their "money's worth." Declaring all hits beyond reasonable limitation to be out of bound, or else base hits, would help rather than hurt the game. Baseball has not yet reached the airplane stage, and yet that is the only apparent way of handling homers.
>
> Bat and ball are essentials, of course, but it is the human element that counts most of all.

BATTING BOMBARDMENT CAUSES DECLINE IN ART OF BASE-RUNNING

THE havoc being wrought in big-league baseball by the epidemic of home runs, three-baggers, and doubles, is described in the foregoing article. John J. McGraw, the "Little Napoleon" of baseball, gives some interesting sidelights on this batting bombardment in his new book, "My Thirty Years in Baseball" (Boni and Liveright). The manager of the Giants, the New York National League Club, contends that the present vogue of free hitting has changed the strategy of the game, particularly with reference to base-running, which had been developed to a high point of effectiveness before the "lively ball" recently began its career upon the diamond.

McGraw points out that "with this lively ball in play there is really little need to work out base-running plays. There is as much chance of some one slamming the ball to the daisies as there is of getting away with a risky base-running play." The Giants' team of 1911 is an outstanding example of the extent to which base-running was indulged in, once upon a time. McGraw tells us that—

> Mighty few ball-clubs ever put together were faster than that combination. That, I think, was the greatest base-running club I ever saw. We stole so many bases—led the league so far in that respect—that we were jokingly referred to as having stolen the pennant.
>
> The players got the notion that they could steal on anybody, and that belief was so strong that they went out and did it. On one trip West we arrived in Chicago with a club in rags and tatters—had to telegraph for new uniforms—nearly every man on the club had slid the seat out of his uniform pants. We had patched and patched until the principal feature of our pants was safety-pins. Josh Devore's clothes barely hung on him, and Doyle's and Merkle's, Murray's and Herzog's, were almost as bad. Hitting the dirt

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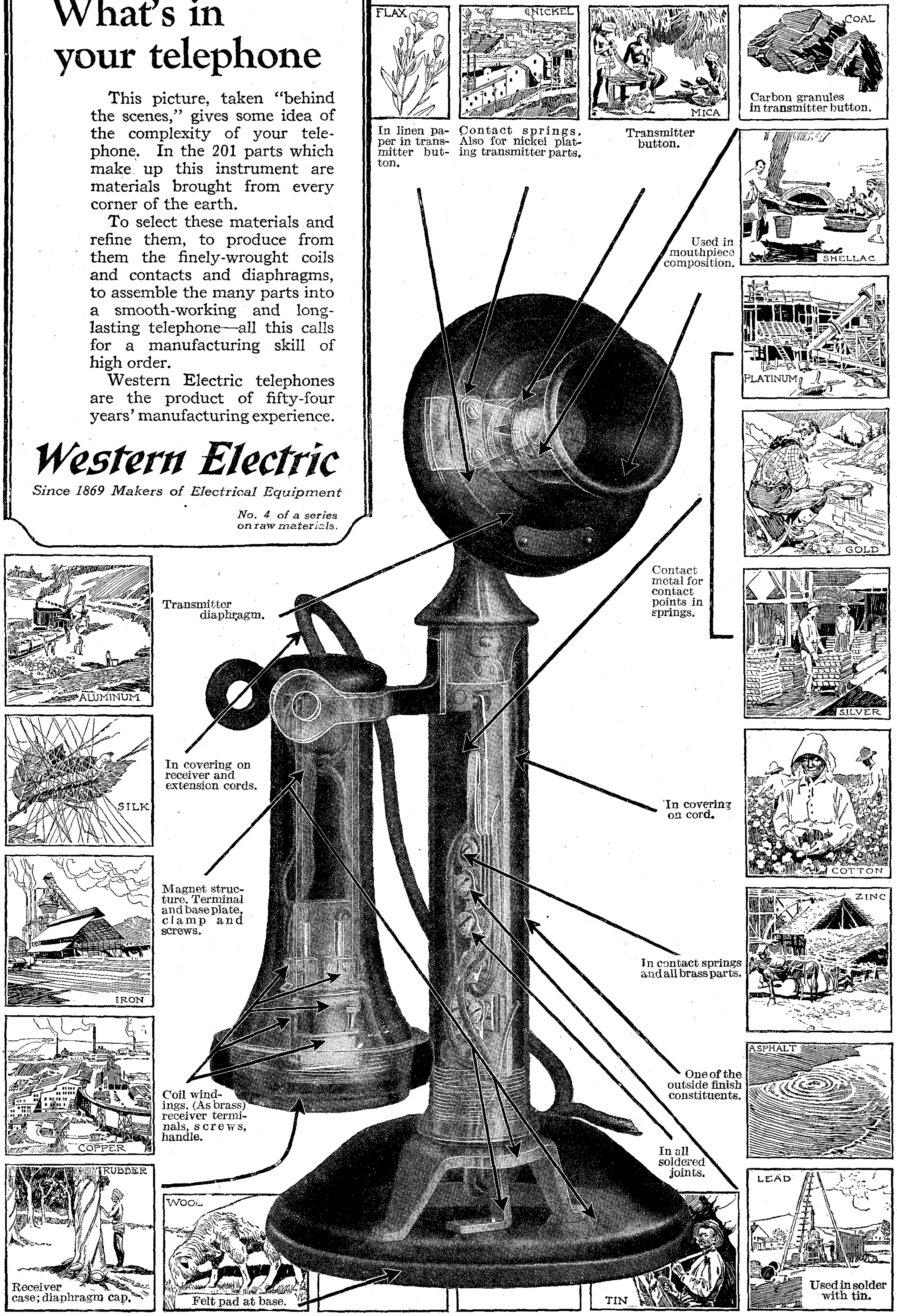
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In contact springs and all brass parts.
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COPPER
Coil windings. (As brass) receiver terminals, screws, handle.
RUBBER
Receiver case; diaphragm cap.
WOOL
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TIN
In all soldered joints.
LEAD
Used in solder with tin.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

repeatedly day after day puts the average uniform to quite a test. This telegram of ours for new pants created a lot of amusement at the time. In the first game in Chicago Josh Devore slid so completely out of his patched-up breeches that a cordon of players had to form around him and escort him off the field. . . .

There is no doubt that the art of base-running has fallen into decline due to the lively ball. . . . Base-running is really a matter of taking chances so as to profit by a succeeding hit. In the old days the single was to be expected. We didn't look for doubles, triples, and home runs, as we do now. Singles are also more frequent now, because with a lively ball any kind of grounder is likely to shoot past an infielder for a clean hit.

To prove that the halcyon days of base-running are past, the manager of the Giants contrasts the record made in that line by his best beloved team, the champions of 1911, and subsequent records in both major leagues. He says:

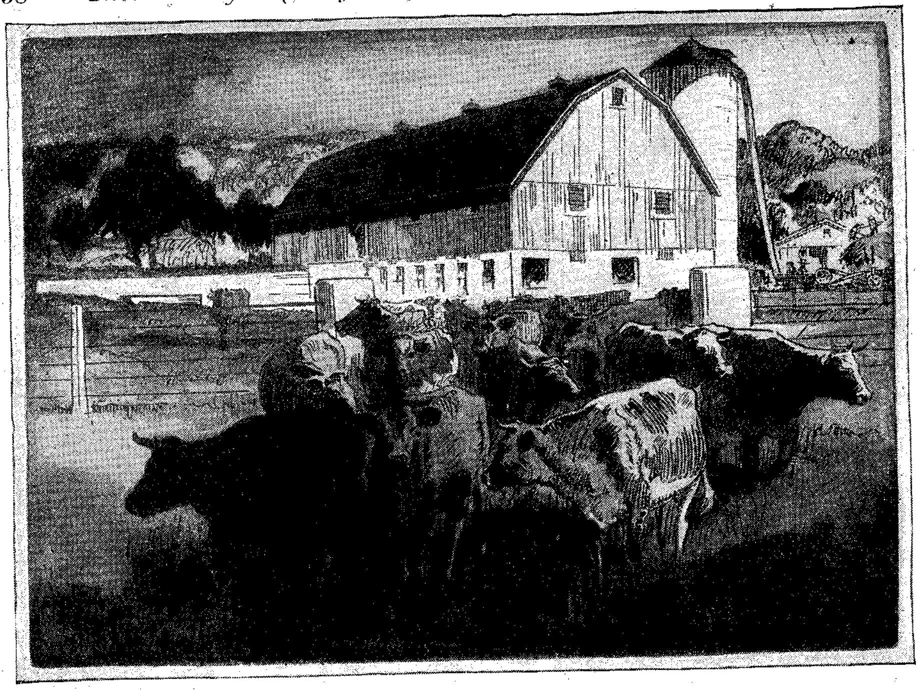
On that old championship team were Herzog, Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle in the infield; in the outfield were Murray, Devore and Snodgrass—all speedsters. Now think of this: That gang stole 347 bases! And the batting average of the team was but .279. The 1921 club had a team batting average of .298, but stole only 137 bases. Over in the American League that same year (1921), the Washington team led in base-running with a total of 111.

It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why I cherish that old club. All my baseball life I have doted on base-running. Nobody regrets the decline in base-running more than I do. But with the lively ball being hit all about the lot the necessity of taking chances on the bases has decreased. A manager would be foolish not to play the game as it is, meet the new situation with new tactics.

One who jumps at conclusions would say right off the reel that a club averaging .298 ought to steal more bases than one batting .279. On the face of things that would be obvious, because more men got on bases. But it is not true at all. The answer lies in the extraordinary number of long hits. Obviously a man can not steal second when he hits a two-base hit. Also he has less chance of stealing third when there are so many triples. Again, there is no use in sending men down on a long chance of stealing a bag when there is a better chance of the batter hitting the ball for two bases, or maybe out of the lot.

McGraw has no hesitancy in declaring that the lively ball is chiefly responsible for the changed conditions. He admits that he does not like it and adds that he is inclined to believe "that the public does not like the lively ball all the time." In other words, he is not convinced that the popularity of the game increases in some sort of direct ratio with the gain in the number of hits. Regarding the steady growth in attendance figures, he remarks:

I think they would have grown anyway. It is true that the spectator likes to see home runs hit, but there are times when he gets weary of it. In one game at



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Chicago we got hold of a lively ball last year (1922) and made so many runs in one inning that a big percentage of the crowd walked out of the park.

An odd thing about this lively ball is that no manager that I ever heard of was ever consulted as to the advisability of using it. The manufacturers insist that the balls are made just the same as before; that there was no intention of making the ball livelier. Nevertheless, it is livelier. To make certain all you have to do is watch a hard-hit ball to the infield. Often the ball goes so fast as to shoot past the infielder before he has a chance. This idea of a lively ball is not new. Away back in the early eighties the matter was discust. They even went so far as to have some lively balls made and run into the games. They were so lively that often the ball would hit the ground and bound high over the infielder's head—sometimes as high as twenty feet. The ball was so unsatisfactory that the idea of a change was dropt.

In the brotherhood year the lively ball was tried again. I remember we got hold of one of them in an exhibition game in Knoxville, Tennessee. The opposition ran the ball in on us. It so happened that they popped up a few and we got a crack at it. We knocked it all over the lot. . . .

There are other elements, tho, that have added to the great increase in hitting. The pitchers are now forbidden to rub the surface of the ball or discolor it in any way. If you will remember, in the old days there was a shout from the players and from the public when a new ball was thrown into play. . . .

"Now we'll get a bust at that old shining rock," used to be a common saying. It was accepted as a truth that the batter had a much better chance at a smooth white ball than at a roughened and discolored one.

When a new ball was thrown out the pitcher immediately began rubbing it in the dirt so as to get a better grip on it. Also he rubbed it on his clothing. That is not allowed now. As a result the new ball frequently slips and does not take the bends and twists intended by a pitcher.

In addition to these handicaps on the pitcher there are many more balls used in a game than in the past. The umpires will throw out most any ball objected to by a pitcher. Over in the American League this willingness of the umpires to throw out a ball started with the sad accident in which Ray Chapman was killed by a ball pitched by Carl Mays. I am told that some one had objected to the ball that day, but that the umpire did not see fit to throw it out. . . .

Instead of going as intended, the ball "sailed" and Chapman was hit. Since then the umpires take no chances. In a way one can not blame them.

According to some manufacturers, the liveliness of the ball may be due to a better grade of material. They say, tho, that the same amount of yarn and the same core is still used.

All of these restrictions on the pitcher and the additional liveliness of the ball have increased the effectiveness of the batter and, therefore, have decreased the necessity for the development of base-running as a high art. In the old days the steal of second base or the taking of an extra base on a short hit often meant the one run needed to win. With the batters able to smack the ball almost at will, what is the use of running the risk of having men thrown out on daring chances?

If base-running was as necessary as it

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was in 1911, 1912 and 1913, when we had such a fast team, I am not at all sure that my present team could not go out and steal a lot of bases. They do it, tho, by hitting while the others did it by stealing. The great loss to me, after all, is the thrill that I got out of seeing men shoot down the base paths, one after another, until they had stolen their way to a win. That was baseball—the kind of baseball that I learned to love when I got my first job.

WINNING A BOXING CROWN WITH A SHEEP-BONE

"VERDUN seems to be better training for a fight than the business life of the Middle West," writes Grantland Rice in the New York *Tribune,* in commenting on the boxing bout in which Eugene Criqui, French poilu, won the featherweight championship of the world by knocking out John Patrick Kilbane, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the sixth round. Criqui was almost a physical wreck when he emerged from the World War, one of his chief disabilities being a shattered left jaw, the bone of which had been splintered by a German machine-gun bullet. This supposed handicap proved to be an asset, for, according to reports, French surgeons rebuilt the maimed portion of Criqui's face by inserting the jawbone of a sheep. This, it seems, gave to the boxer a more nearly invulnerable jaw than nature had bestowed, for the transplanted bit of bone was not linked up with the nervous system. Apparently, then, hitting this spot would be about as effective as sticking a pin in a wooden leg.

A scar which at times in the fistic battle became livid, showed where the remarkable bone-grafting operation had been performed. A New York *Herald* story of the bout declares Kilbane had but one real chance for victory, in the fourth round, "when he sent a right crashing to the jaw of Criqui and it landed directly on the scar of Verdun." But, as another sports writer remarks facetiously, the sheep from which the bone was taken must have been a wolf in disguise, for "that punch did not even rock Criqui." The New York *World* quotes Kilbane as saying that he hurt his hand every time he struck Criqui on the "sheep-bone." However, the wonderful bit of surgery is not the only remarkable chapter in Criqui's colorful career, according to Wilbur Wood, a sports writer, who in a "before-the-battle" story in the New York *Herald* said:

There is another chapter just as marvelous—the building up physically of the frail, war-torn Criqui of 1918 and 1919 to the possessor of the powerful physique he has to-day. The surgeons performed the operation, but to Criqui himself must go the credit for the restoration of his body-power and vigor.

This writer had the privilege of seeing Criqui in action in the ring shortly after the Armistice was signed. It was at the American camp near Bordeaux, the overseas headquarters station of the naval aviation forces, where at Pauillac, on the Gironde, some thousands of men were gathered. It was the custom at this camp to hold boxing shows in the big mess hall every couple of weeks, and most of the French ring stars appeared there at one time or another. They were more than willing to take a bout then for 800 or 1,000 francs. Criqui was one of those who performed, and was glad to pick up a few francs in this way, for francs came hard those days. They come to Criqui more willingly now, much more willingly.

When Criqui was introduced at Pauillac for his bout with a fellow countryman the announcer made known the facts of Criqui's war experiences. There was a feeling that this frail young man, pale and unhealthy looking, with his transplanted jaw, had no business in the ring. But he went on and won the decision on points. We do not recollect the name of his opponent, who was a boxer of no renown then or since. But tho Criqui showed boxing skill and won rather easily, it was patent to the most inexperienced observer that he was not strong enough physically to stand up for long under any real punching by an American boxer of class.

P. and A. Photograph

NOTHING SHEEPISH HERE

Except the sheep's jaw that Criqui wears. Even that seems to have taken on new qualities far from lamblike.

With this picture of a ring specter in mind, it was something of a shock to this writer when he saw Criqui at his Manhasset training-quarters some time back. For surely it was not the same man. The Criqui of Manhasset is 126 pounds of bone and muscle in fine fighting shape, fit for the battle of his life. He is a different Criqui from the Criqui of the time of the Armistice. Unless you look closely, you would not guess the horrors of war through which he passed, almost at the cost of life.

Criqui has been a professional boxer

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since 1910, according to the New York *Times*, which adds that in intervals between fighting at the front he engaged in a few exhibition bouts for the entertainment of his fellow poilus. We are told that upon resuming pugilistic activities after the operation on his jaw he scored twenty-one knockouts in succession, before Kilbane became his twenty-second victim. Criqui has not been floored once since the operation, it is said. The assertion is made further that he scored fifty knockouts in the fifty-six bouts preceding the championship one with Kilbane.

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD BY MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING

"TO-DAY is the heyday of mountain-climbing," writes Elon Jessup in his new book, "Roughing It Smoothly" (Putnam). Nevertheless, mountain-climbing is no new thing; in fact, it must have been perfected way back in those prehistoric times when our neolithic ancestors rented their apartments in the sides of cliffs, to prevent dinosaurs from disobeying "No Trespassing" signs, and to prevent unscrupulous neighbors from getting too chummy and walking off with the silverware while the head of the household was out hunting. Then it was absolutely necessary to learn the fine points of mountain-climbing if one wished to venture at all from the family hearth. Now that the utility of mountain-climbing has almost vanished, it has attained the status of an outdoor sport. Such being the case, it is an elective course in the curriculum of life, and one can take it or leave it. Many city-dwellers, after glancing at some lofty summit, do the latter, but Mr. Jessup points out that in recent years it has become more and more popular as a form of recreation. He says:

> In the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Rockies of Colorado, Sierras of California, almost any mountain or hill locality, in fact, one finds all ages and both sexes turned mountaineer, youngsters as well as grown folk scaling towering peaks. This general popularity of mountain-climbing is gratifying to any one who likes to see the outdoors made the most of. It is a recreation which is good for the soul and good for the body. A Swiss guide once remarked: "I have no evil thoughts when I am climbing a mountain."

So much for what one may call the spiritual side of this new sport. Regarding the physical aspect, to which most of the chapter on the subject is devoted, Mr. Jessup informs us that mountain-climbing "demands varying degrees of specialized knowledge on how to walk, creep, writhe, and in certain instances almost hang on by your finger-tips." We read further:

> With practise, mountaineering develops nimbleness and all-around strength of

body, strong lung-power, fine sense of balance, caution, teaches one properly to preserve energy and how to keep one's nerves under control. The game gives and demands all-around development rather than specialized muscular development. Unfortunately, mountain-climbing in its present-day popular phase is too often accompanied by high spirits run wild without thought of caution or result. The rules of the game receive an insufficient amount of attention. The exhilarating combination of expanding lungs and hungry imagination now and again blinds one to important practical details. There is a temptation both to overdo and take foolhardy chances, altho, of course, one is not always conscious of running these chances. The experienced mountaineer never, if he can possibly help it, does either. He plays safe. Mountain-climbing is, or should be, considerably more than a haphazard scramble. Some people are born climbers, but as a rule the game must be learned in the mill of experience. And it does not make a vast amount of difference where one learns, for the fundamental principles of mountaineering hold good the world over.

The snowfields and glaciers of the Alps, Canadian Rockies and Himalayas, of course, demand a specialized knowledge of snowcraft which is hardly necessary in regions such as the Adirondacks and the White Mountains. Snowcraft is a big subject in itself. Yet the fundamental elements of caution, knowledge of natural conditions and conservation of physical energy are about as essential in one place as another. A fall of fifty feet from the Hudson River Palisades may prove just as fatal as a fall of three thousand feet in the Rockies; a landslide in the White Mountains may be more disastrous than a snowslide in the Alps. One of the first rules of mountain-climbing is that of learning the game by easy stages. I know a girls' camp located in the New Hampshire hills from which every so often during the course of the summer a party of about fifteen girls ranging from eight to thirteen years of age are taken on a four days' climb among the peaks of the White Mountains. They all look forward to this climb as the big event of the summer. None of the girls, however, is allowed to go until she is in fit physical trim and has set her mind and feet to work learning the fundamentals of mountain-climbing in the low foothills close by the camp. She is put through a thorough course of sprouts which will make her feel at home in bigger hill company.

This system is excellent in every respect and fully as applicable to grown-up climbing beginners as it is to children. And with the widening of one's climbing experience, say, from the White Mountains to the Rockies, it still holds good. Every mountain range has individual characteristics and these should be learned under tolerably safe conditions. If your fancy turns to snow-mantled peaks of the Canadian Rockies, learn your mountains and the specialized methods of climbing, which these demand, on reasonably low and easy peaks of this section before talking high and difficult monarchs. There are few experiences more terrible than those of becoming physically exhausted and losing one's nerve in a dangerous mountain spot. The present chapter is confined for the most part to what might be termed close-at-home mountaineering, meaning thereby that it deals with climbing methods which may be practised in varying degrees in almost any mountain or hill

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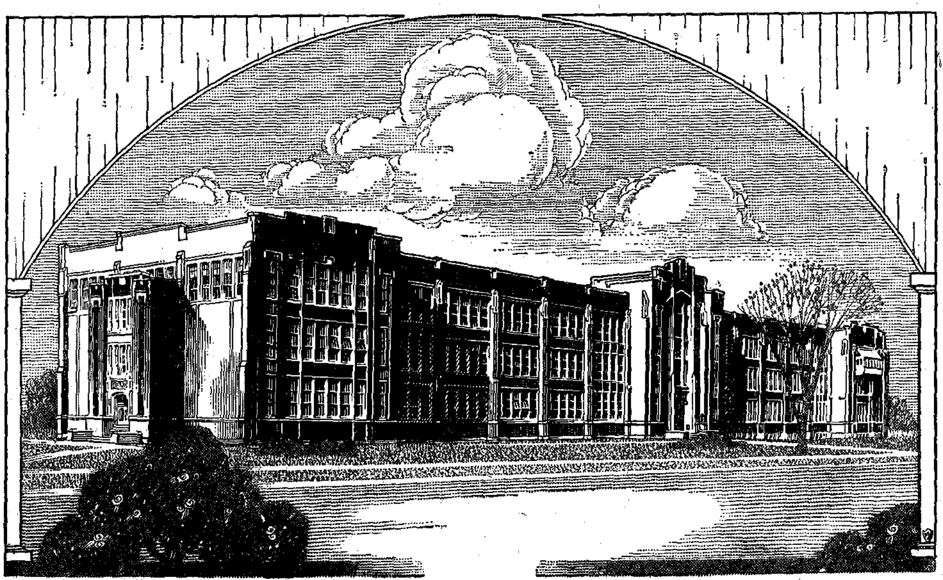

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section on this continent from the Ramapo hills to the Canadian Rockies. Snow and ice-climbing methods are omitted for the reason that these are found only in certain regions. Close-to-home mountaineering is far more general than Alpine mountaineering.

The two outstanding dangers in almost any sort of climbing are accident and physical strain. The average climber is not so liable to the former as he is to the latter. Even a fairly steep foothill is a strain upon human powers and while mounting its slope your strength is being pitted against one of nature's greatest forces. It is only when this strain is being reduced to its minimum that you have the proper kind of climbing. Which, for the most part, means being in fit physical trim before tackling a mountain and knowing how to preserve one's energy on the way up. A ten-year-old boy, for example, is likely to be endowed with a greater supply of spirits than wise judgment, and for this reason will stand watching and advice. By all means encourage his mountain-climbing ambitions, but teach him to climb. And in all instances give due consideration to the condition of the heart and lungs, for the strain upon these organs is great.

Methods of getting to the top of a mountain or hill vary with local conditions, but whether you climb in the Adirondacks, Berkshires, Alps or Rockies, there is an uphill and downhill walking to be done and this means a different sort of footwork than that to which one is accustomed on level ground. Let me explain the energy-saving technique of walking up a fairly steep slope. If you were to ask the average small boy (and not a few of his elders) to demonstrate the best method of mounting a slope he would probably start off at topnotch speed and with each stride upward he would give a vigorous spring with the toes of his rear foot, or in other words, *push* himself up the slope; a proceeding comparable in some respects to lifting yourself by your own boot-straps. A great deal of spirit and footwork to be sure, but not much headwork. He is throwing stored-up energy to the winds and playing havoc with the muscles of the calves of his legs.

Experienced mountain-climbers go about things in a safer, saner manner we are told. With them, the whole body seems to be doing the walking, and——

In place of high spirits we find even rhythm and leisurely restraint. The rear foot, instead of being pushed upward, is *pulled* upward. No one set of muscles is being overburdened, the work of climbing is being equitably distributed throughout the body. If the slope proves too steep for comfort while walking upward in a straight line, the course is changed to a zigzag route. Paradoxical as it may seem, the longest route to the top sometimes proves the shortest. There is a slight swaying motion to the body of the experienced climber, and his steps are fairly short. When he reaches level spots in the slope his stride is lengthened a trifle, but the speed is not appreciably increased. Always on both steep and level stretches he walks with the heel as well as the ball of the foot planted flat on the ground, even tho it is necessary to place the foot sideways to the slope in order to accomplish this. To mount a slope slowly on the toes and balls of the feet so that the heel is left suspended in air without support means great waste of energy. This is commonly done by beginning climbers.

While climbing a slope, one now and again slips backward from stepping on loose stones, mud or wet grass. The beginning mountaineer under such conditions is likely to resemble a horse in a treadmill; he makes frantic efforts to hold his balance and regain lost ground, but fails to think about lost energy. The seasoned climber, on the other hand, acts as the condition of the slope warrants. The loosening of a single small stone may sometimes start a dangerous rock-slide, and in such a case one must get off to one side in a hurry, out of harm's way. But as a general rule a slip is a wholly innocent proceeding; the experienced mountaineer amiably allows himself to slip without making any effort whatever to stop and then when he has ceased slipping goes back again to his leisurely rhythmic climbing.

Expanses of loose small rocks or great boulders are likely to be encountered on occasional slopes and these should be regarded with suspicion and trodden with catlike caution. Small rocks should never be dislodged from their positions if one can possibly help it, and when stepping from one of the larger rocks to the next, it is wise, as a rule, to plant the foot upon the sharp edges. The flat surface of a large rock may seem an inviting foothold, but it is not likely to be so certain as one of the edges.

In crossing a tilted expanse of great boulders it is far safer to step from one to the next than to walk on the ground. It would be foolhardy to walk between two boulders, for there is always the chance that the boulder above may break loose as the result of some slight jar. In stepping from one boulder to the next, the climber must be constantly on his guard against a sprained ankle. Due to the uneven nature of the footing, such a possibility is rather greater in this particular variety of climbing than in most others. Alertness of eye in picking the right footholds and the thought in mind that you will sprain your ankle unless you are very cautious serve, perhaps, as the greatest safeguards against such an occurrence.

To return to ordinary every-day slope-climbing with special reference in this case to the descent. The principles of descending a slope are somewhat different from those of mounting it. Just as in up-hill climbing the natural gait is one of leisure, so on the downward course the natural gait is one of speed. But not too much speed, or one is likely to land in the lap of trouble; not a harum-scarum down-hill plunge in which the feet function more quickly than the eye. One should know every moment just where one's feet are stepping. The best gait, except for fairly level stretches, is one which is more of a canter than a walk; the footprints are close together in pairs instead of being evenly separated as in ordinary walking. If one foot lands upon an insecure foothold, the other foot is close by to hold the ground and thus prevent a tumble. The legs function more like springs during the descent than they do in the ascent. The jar of one's descending body demands this. The knees should be bent, altho not too much so. Springiness of legs lessens the chances of a sprained ankle, altho one must always be on guard against this accident during the descent of a slope.

The most dangerous type of climbing is that of scaling a precipitous rock cliff. This variety of climbing should be taken

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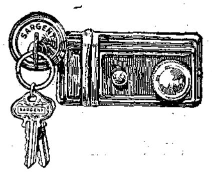

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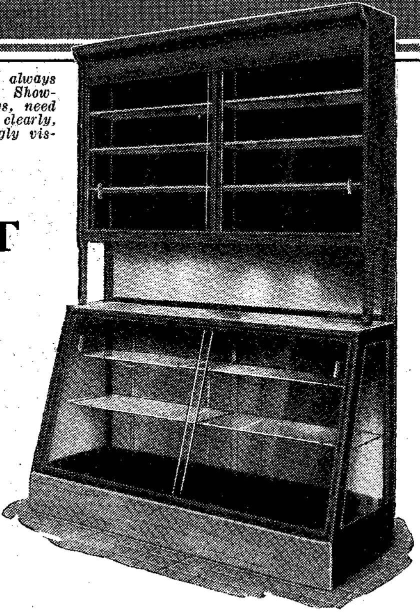

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

by extremely easy and safe stages until one has acquired a workable knowledge of rockcraft. And rockcraft demands among other things the cautious paws of a cat, the sharp eye of an eagle and the steady nerves of a mountain goat. If these attributes can be augmented by a fair knowledge of geology, so much the better. If one is climbing a mountain which is in a rapid state of disintegration it is expedient to bear this fact in mind as one strainingly reaches for a far handhold or foothold. Likewise, one must study the tilt of the rock strata. Strata which project upward furnish holds which the reverse lay of the rock does not.

To indicate the technique of rock-climbing, Mr. Jessup describes his experience in scaling Mount Sir Donald in the British Columbia Selkirks. First, tho, he cites the admonition of his Swiss guide: "From now on we're going to be four-legged animals. Hands do as much work as feet. Test every new hand and foot hold before you trust it. Take your time. Go slow." Regarding the climb itself, he says:

> We left our alpenstocks behind at snowline. These staffs, which are so necessary on snow slopes, are in rock work a far greater encumbrance than help. Our rope line slowly writhed up the face of rock, only one man moving at a time. I use the word "writhe" advisedly. Rockcraft demands a gradual shifting of one's weight when mounting a sheer cliff. There is never a sudden spring as in climbing a stairway. Our hobnails underfoot doggedly gript inch-wide ledges, yet we were careful not to place too great an amount of confidence in these footholds alone. Three of one's four limbs should be constantly anchored to various nooks, ledges and projections. Hands oftentimes become more important than feet.
>
> Every nook and projection in which we hoped to put our trust we first regarded with suspicion. In the majority of instances our suspicions proved to be ungrounded, for it so happens that Sir Donald is an especially substantial mass of rock. On a crumbling mountain, our proportion of safeholds would not have been nearly so large. For the same reason the danger from stone missiles dropping from above was lessened, altho more than once there came a warning clatter which induced us to flatten ourselves against the face of rock until the reason for the clatter bounded off into space.
>
> The descent was in some respects more difficult than the ascent, a quite different variety of descent I can assure you than the speedy canter which has been described in connection with the ordinary mountain slope. Eyes are located in one's head, but in descending a cliff you really need them more in the feet. Furthermore, while ascending, one is almost constantly facing the gray rock so encouragingly close to one's eyes and does not give much thought to the dizzy drop below, whereas during the course of the descent one sees quite a bit of that dizzy drop and can not wholly help thinking about it, however hard one may try to banish it from the mind. It is at such a time that one who is inexperienced in the ways of rockcraft may be taken with that strange physical and mental confusion known as dizziness. Steady nerves play an important rôle in rockcraft.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

WHY IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

WE know what an earthquake does and what it is like at the place where it shows itself; but where it starts and why it starts and what its origin is like are different questions altogether. Dr. R. D. Oldham, F.R.S., whose recent lectures on the subject are abstracted in *Nature* (London), notes that the character of the disturbance which can be felt and causes damage has long been established as a form of elastic wave motion, originated by some sudden disturbance in the substance of the earth. In some cases at least the earthquake originated from the jar caused by sudden rupture of rocks. In many other cases, where no actual fracture is visible at the surface, observation makes it probable that the cause was a fresh movement along an old fault, or the formation of a new one. This is only the beginning of the story; for we need to know what causes the fracture which gives rise to the earthquake. Two typical quakes are next described by Dr. Oldham, one in India and one in California. In both there were characteristic movements of the earth in opposite directions on both sides of a line; but these were vertical in one case and horizontal in the other. He comments:

> In both cases there was a well-defined line along which permanent change of position of the ground took place, simultaneously, in opposite directions on either side of the line of separation, and in both cases the displacement decreased in amount with increasing distance of about half-a-dozen miles. The only difference was that in California the displacements were horizontal, with little or no change of level, while in Cutch they were vertical, whether accompanied or not by horizontal shifting can not be known.
>
> Paradoxical tho it may seem, this movement on opposite sides of the fracture in opposite directions is quite in accord with known physical principles. If any block of material is compress or stretched in one way, while free to expand or contract in a transverse direction, or if it is twisted by two opposite sides being forced in opposite directions, a complicated system of strain is set up, and if the strain is more than the material will bear, disruption will take place, on opposite sides of which the material will move in opposite directions. From these considerations there has arisen what is known as the elastic rebound theory of earthquake origin; and as generally exprest this takes the form of a very slow growth of strain and a sudden release by fracture. The former, however, is by no means necessary, and the same result, as regards displacements of the ground, would be attained if the strain was rapidly, even suddenly, produced. The fracture and elastic rebound theory might be accepted as sufficient, if earthquakes could always be attributed to a single fracture, or to a close-set group of fractures; but in the case of great earthquakes, and sometimes of minor earthquakes also, the interpretation is put out of court by a study of the distribution of the intensity of the disturbance.
>
> In illustration I may take first the great

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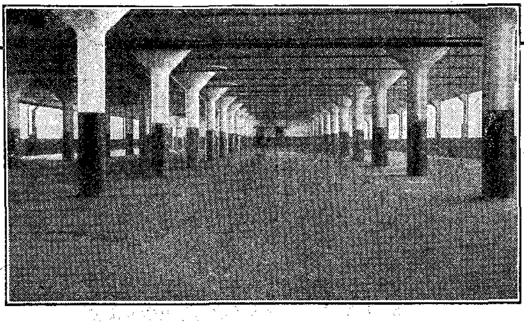

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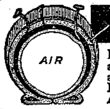

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

Indian earthquake of June 12, 1897, in which the central region of great intensity covered an area of about 140 miles long by forty miles broad, over which there was a complicated series of faults, fractures, and distortion, which was certainly widely different from the comparatively simple origin generally assumed for earthquakes. From this it appears that in earthquakes covering a large area we are not dealing with a simple disturbance, starting from an origin of restricted dimensions and propagated outward, but with one of complex origin, so that instead of a fracture of at most a few tens of miles in length we have to deal with a cobweb-like system of fractures, or something analogous, which may run to hundreds of miles.

The general drift of the argument is probably best illustrated by the California earthquake of 1906. In this the greatest degree of violence was found along the line of the San Andreas fault, but there was not only an independent center in the San Joaquin valley, some forty miles to the eastward, but also several independent centers of great intensity at lesser distances. Moreover, the displacements make it probable that other similar independent centers would be found to the west, if the waters of the ocean had not made observation impossible. The records, therefore, indicate a set of separate centers of disturbance, scattered over a region of about three hundred miles in length by very possibly one hundred miles in width, and these separate centers, tho independent as regards the surface shock, were all evidently connected with some common cause. Had they been the result of breakage under a slowly growing strain it is difficult to understand how so complicated, scattered, and extensive a series of fractures could have originated simultaneously.

Dr. Oldham reaches the conclusion that the earthquake origin was of a twofold nature, the great violence in the central region being due to fractures and displacements close to, or at a comparatively shallow depth below, the surface, and that these fractures were the secondary result of a more deep-seated disturbance. He next asks:

> What is the depth, and what is the nature of this disturbance? As to the depth, the study of a remarkable, tho only feeble, earthquake which affected northern Italy on August 7, 1895, has led me to conclude that the ultimate origin lay at 100 to 150 miles below the surface; but the best indications are to be had from long-distance records. From these Dr. L. Pilgrim, in 1913, deduced the conclusion that the origin of the disturbance, in the case of the Californian earthquake, lay at a depth of about 100 miles, and, more recently, a similar method has been developed in this country by Professor H. H. Turner, who has shown that the long-distance records indicate depths of origin ranging from fifty to three hundred miles below the surface of the earth. Now it seems fairly well established that earthquakes of quite shallow origin do not give rise to distant records, even when very violent in the place where they are felt, and it is probable that the disturbance recorded by these distant seismographs is not the superficial destructive earthquake, but the deep-seated disturbance.

Manners Are Telltales

of men—yes, and women, too. As our manners are polite or vulgar, so we are either admitted or denied admittance as an equal to the society of well-bred people.

"THE BLUE-BOOK OF SOCIAL USAGE"

has just been published—and it is in truth THE blue-book—the last word on the customs and manners of polite society, written by a gentlewoman whose assured social position in America and Europe stamps what she says with unquestionable authority.

Photograph by Ira Hill

EMILY POST
(**Mrs. Price Post**)

Author of "Purple and Fine Linen," "The Title Market," etc., is the author of this new book,

"Etiquette: In Society, in Business, in Politics, and at Home"

The New York *Tribune* declares that "not since Mrs. Sherwood sponsored her book on etiquette some fifty years ago has any one so obviously well equipped appeared as authority on the subject."

This new book differs entirely from the many books of etiquette now before the public. It does not emphasize or accentuate the trivialities of polite conduct. Yet there is seemingly insignificant but really important knowledge, from the selection of a visiting card to the mystery of eating corn on the cob, that is fully revealed. Matters of clothes for men and women are treated with the same fullness of information and accuracy of taste as are questions of the furnishing of their house and the training of their minds to social intercourse. In a word, there is no exaggeration of minor details at the expense of the more important spirit of personal conduct and attitude of mind.

Information on Thousands of Subjects Such As:

How strangers acquire social standing in a community—When introductions are not necessary—How a young girl is presented to society—Engagements—Wedding gifts—Bridegroom and bridesmaids—Wedding clothes—Letters of introduction and recommendation—Country house hospitality—Week-ends—What to wear in a restaurant—Luncheons, afternoon teas, dinner parties—The etiquette of the club, at the bridge table, and on the golf links—The etiquette of the ballroom—How to ask for a dance—How to invite a girl to supper—Deportment at the opera and theater—Reproductions of correct forms for invitations—Phrases that are never uttered in best society—The wording of letters of thanks—Writing paper—How to address eminent personages—How to begin and end a letter—Christenings—Funerals. In fact, there is no necessary detail of etiquette that is not clearly explained in brilliant literary style in this distinguished new volume.

Etiquette—In Society, in Business, in Politics, and at Home, by Emily Post (Mrs. Price Post), one large volume; cloth binding, gold stamping; 646 pages; 16 full-page photographic reproductions showing in detail table settings for all occasions; weddings; home interiors and decorations.

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Next comes the question of the nature of this disturbance. That it must be in some way accompanied by a chance in bulk of the material underlying the central area of the earthquake, seems clear, in some cases at least. It is known that the foundation rocks of the outer crust must once have been in a condition analogous to that of fusion, from which it has solidified by cooling. The exact conditions which determine the passage from one form of chemical grouping to another are not known in detail, but it is probable that in each case there is some critical limit of temperature and pressure which determines it. If there were, in the interior of the earth, a mass of material near this critical limit, a small change of pressure or temperature might bring about a change of chemical combination, and with it a greater or lesser change of bulk, which, transmitted to the upper layers of the earth's crust, would give rise to displacements and distortion.

It is possible that other causes as yet unsuspected may also be at work, but it is evident that we have an explanation which would suffice in the case of the larger, and of many of the smaller earthquakes. Yet there are some causes, perhaps no inconsiderable fraction of the total, in which the whole process leading up to the earthquake seems to lie quite close to the surface.

IS IT WARMER ON THE HILLS?

PROSPECTIVE buyers of real estate,—especially home sites, should consult the weather man as well as the real estate man before deciding on a home. So, at any rate, advises Professor C. F. Brooks of Clark University, who spoke to members of the American Meteorological Society at their recent meetings in Washington. Seek the heights rather than the lowlands if you want to be comfortable and save coal bills, he told them. As reported in *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), we read:

> Asked by the authorities in Worcester, Massachusetts, to give them some meteorological advice on city zoning Dr. Brooks made a series of experiments in that city the past winter to find out just what sections were the most desirable from the point of view of climate, and his results indicated that the higher up the hills you go the warmer the winter climate. The best locations for a home, he said, were the south and southeast slopes of hills at a distance at least one-third of the way up. Other slopes were exposed to the cold winds of winter and as for the valleys they were the coldest of all. Cold air settles in the valleys because it is heavier than warm air, and so on cold winter nights the valley floor may be 10 to 20 degrees colder than the hillsides. Professor Brooks related that one night last winter when the temperature on the hillside was 11 above zero, the same thermometer when exposed in the bottom of the valley showed 14 below zero. A southeast slope is most desirable, for there one gets the morning sunshine, which coming at the time when heat is most desired, makes a material saving in coal bills, he stated. In the discussion following his remarks, Professor W. J. Humphreys remarked that the Swiss peasant had beaten the professor to it, as he preferably built his home on a knoll in the valley, above the coldest air and yet not on the hillside.

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(actual size)

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(actual size)

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Girards contain every attribute that makes for a great smoke—superior workmanship; Havana tobacco, fully and naturally matured; matchless blend, the result of 50 years' experience.

Know the pleasure of this remarkable cigar. Mellow, mild and completely satisfying. Easy on your nerves. Put Girards to the test—at the very next cigar counter.

10¢ *and up*

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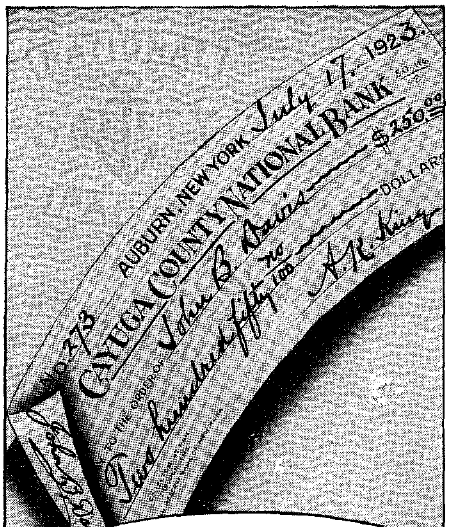
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR GREATEST PORTS AND HOW THEY RANK

Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir
Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,
With a cargo of ivory and apes and peacocks,
Sandalwood, cedarwood and sweet white wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus
Dipping through the tropics by the palm-green shores,
With a cargo of diamonds, emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes, cinnamon and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smokestack
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,
With a cargo of Tyne coal, road rails, pig lead,
Firewood, iron ware and cheap tin trays.

THIS is poetry, but when commerce goes down to the sea in ships, it takes poetry and romance by the hand. There is just as much of the essence of romance in our own ports filled with cargoes of to-day as in the ships and the cargoes of Masefield's verse. The thought is provoked by some new figures on American ports and cargoes just published by the Shipping Board and summarized in the columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Every schoolboy knows, as Macaulay would say, that New York is our greatest port—but who could name, offhand, the next four in order? The name of the fifth is likely to surprize readers in the North. And what cargoes fill these ports? The Shipping Board has answered all these questions. It seems that our most active ports, judging from the amount of cargoes coming in and going out in 1922, were, in order: New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Port Arthur, Texas. Last year New York handled 19,000,000 tons of cargo, almost equally divided between imports and exports. One does not think of New York as an oil-town, yet nearly a quarter of its total trade as a port is in petroleum and petroleum products. The second most important single commodity is sugar, then provisions of one sort or another, and fruits and nuts. Most of the oil, it seems, comes from Mexico, "the sugar from Cuba, and the fruits and nuts from different places in South and Central America, Spain and Greece. The largest cargoes in the miscellaneous list come from Buenos Aires (hides and wool), from Hamburg and Rotterdam (manufactured European goods) and from Singapore (rubber)." The most important ports to which New York cargoes are shipped are Hamburg, Liverpool, The Hague, Genoa, Havana. The figures for New York's trade are:

CARGO PASSING THROUGH NEW YORK

Incoming—	*Tons*
Petroleum	3,487,000
Sugar	1,410,000
Provisions	610,000
Fruits and nuts	561,000
Ores and metals	449,000
Textiles	303,000
Miscellaneous	2,916,000
Total	9,737,000

Outgoing—	*Tons*
Grain	2,389,000
Petroleum	1,420,000
Provisions	1,059,000
Ores and metals	769,000
Drugs and chemicals	124,000
Textiles	66,000
Miscellaneous	3,436,000
Total	9,263,000

It seems that New Orleans, the next port in rank, handles about a third of the volume of cargo passing through New York. "Most of the incoming cargo," we read, "is petroleum from Mexico, but sugar from Cuba and fruits and nuts from Honduras and Guatemala are also important. Exports are not mainly cotton, as might be expected, but grain and petroleum. The foreign ports that receive her goods in greatest bulk are Antwerp (grain), Havana (grain), Liverpool and London (grain, petroleum and cotton), Rotterdam (grain) and Havre." The New Orleans figures are:

CARGO PASSING THROUGH NEW ORLEANS

Incoming—	*Tons*
Petroleum	1,640,000
Sugar and molasses	599,000
Fruits and nuts	486,000
Coffee	139,000
Textiles	117,000
Lumber	56,000
Miscellaneous	160,000
Total	3,197,000

Outgoing—	*Tons*
Grain	1,970,000
Petroleum	754,000
Lumber	319,000
Cotton	276,000
Metals	150,000
Sugar	67,000
Total	3,536,000

As in the case of New York and New Orleans, grain is the most important export through Baltimore, and petroleum the most important cargo brought in. "But, unlike New York and New Orleans, Baltimore handles a large volume of coal for export. In 1922 this went mainly to Italy, Holland, Egypt and to England. Her grain went to the Continent of Europe mostly by way of the ports of Rotterdam and Hamburg. Her imports, aside from petroleum, which came from Mexico, were mainly ores and metals (i.e., manganese, copper, etc.), and they came from Brazil, Russia, Spain and the Gold Coast." These are the figures for Baltimore:

CARGO PASSING THROUGH BALTIMORE

Incoming—	*Tons*
Petroleum	1,336,000
Ores and metals	414,000
Sugar and molasses	131,000
Pulpwood	117,000
Chemicals	111,000
Fruits and nuts	56,000
Miscellaneous	183,000
Total	2,348,000

Outgoing—	*Tons*
Grain	1,777,000
Coal	553,000
Iron and steel	105,000
Petroleum	37,000
Copper	34,000
Chemicals	35,000
Miscellaneous	307,000
Total	2,847,000

Philadelphia's cargo is much like Baltimore's. And the Pennsylvania city is also an important port of entry for wood and paper and for "earths and stone from England." Philadelphia "both imports and exports sugar. The leading ports with which she trades for incoming cargo are Cienfuegos and Neuvitas in Cuba (sugar), Port Lobos and Tampico in Mexico (petroleum), Fowey, England (earth and stone), and Hamburg. Her outgoing merchandise is mostly directed to London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Genoa, altho large quantities of goods go to Rio as well." The figures in the case of Philadelphia are:

CARGO PASSING THROUGH PHILADELPHIA

Incoming—	*Tons*
Petroleum	1,016,000
Sugar	875,000
Earths and stone	147,000
Wood and paper	140,000
Ores and metals	134,000
Fruits and nuts	93,000
Miscellaneous	265,000
Total	2,670,000

Outgoing—	*Tons*
Grain	1,267,000
Petroleum	509,000
Coal	316,000
Sugar	108,000
Iron and steel	42,000
Chemicals	28,000
Miscellaneous	208,000
Total	2,478,000

Perhaps it is a surprize to most readers to learn that the little city of Port Arthur, Texas, "is the fifth largest port in the country if volume of cargo handled is taken for a basis of comparison." The reason it is so little known is that practically nothing is handled there except petroleum. "But imports of this amount to 3,300,000 tons and exports total 1,300,000. The incoming cargo is from Mexico, while the outgoing is mainly to Great Britain and the Continent, altho large amounts are also sent to China and South America." These are the figures for Port Arthur:

CARGO PASSING THROUGH PORT ARTHUR

Incoming—	*Tons*
Petroleum	3,341,000

Outgoing—	*Tons*
Petroleum	1,346,000
Grain	61,000
Oilcake and meal	21,000
Lumber	14,000
Miscellaneous	12,000
Total	1,454,000

Information about other ports is taken, as follows, from the Shipping Board report, by *The Journal of Commerce:*

Galveston and Buffalo are the next largest ports in this country. Each handled

$1000.00

INSURANCE AGAINST CHECK RAISERS

Why banks are now giving depositors insured checks

DETECTIVE WILLIAM J. BURNS

William J. Burns, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, is the founder of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency which bears his name. Burns was born in 1861 in Baltimore and later moved to Columbus, Ohio, where his father was elected Police Commissioner. It was at this time that Burns, Jr., became interested in criminology, and has since devoted his life to it.

The organization that Burns developed stands back of every Super-Safety Insured Bank Check issued.

Thousands of crooks, amateur and professional, get over 50 million dollars each year through check frauds. Hardened professionals, petty crooks, preying on housewives, and dishonest employes making their first misstep—all trying to get *your* money dishonestly.

Numerous devices, patent inks and complicated methods have been devised. But the increase of this form of crime shows their ineffectiveness. Today bankers and business men have come to use Super-Safety Insured Bank Checks as the only form of bank check which really protects.

Each of these insured bank checks is printed on the finest and safest paper yet devised. At the slightest attempt at alteration the paper fairly screams the fraud. It is apparent to everyone.

But to make sure against the hardened professional who can devise a means of beating anything yet discovered, the checks are protected by a policy covering the individual depositor up to the amount of $1,000.

The bank gives this free insurance to every customer; there is a duplicate of the policy issued with each check book. And should there be any loss through alteration, "penstroke" increase or similar fraud, your policy protects *you and your bank* from loss.

In addition to this, each bank which uses these checks has the entire organization of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc., behind it. "Insured"—the trade-mark of positive protection—is printed on each check. And the warning "Protected by Burns." Would any crook try to raise a check so protected? Can *you* afford to ignore this positive protection? Do *you* believe in waiting until the horse is stolen before locking the barn?

Ask your bank today about Super-Safety Insured Bank Checks. Thousands of progressive banks today supply them and the protection service free.

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You always have a receipt for payments.

You never make a mistake in amount.

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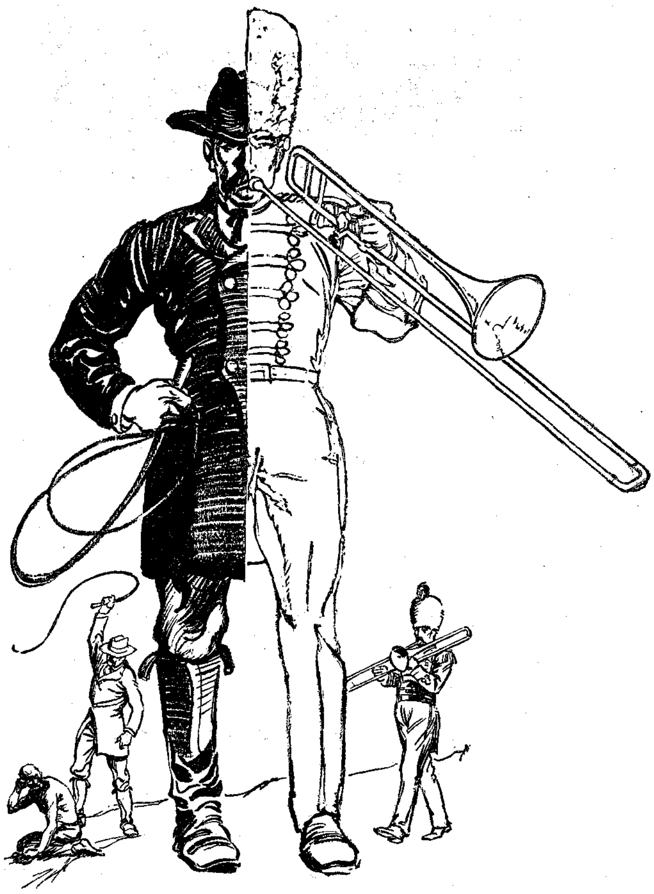
Please write plainly, use margin if required

Doubling in Brass

WHEN a member of an Uncle Tom's troupe plays Simon Legree on the stage and the slide trombone in the parade, he is said to "*double in brass.*"

Doubling in brass is velvet for the manager. He gets two "artists" for the price of one, saving a meal ticket and a railroad ticket, to say nothing of a salary.

Perhaps this idea will help us to explain the double buying-power of a large part of The Literary Digest subscribers.



WE HAVE just inspected our subscription list. We now know what our subscribers do for a living, and especially what position they occupy in their businesses. Most of them (73%, to be exact) are at or near the top, where they are able to influence a great deal of buying.

A man who owns a business and a home is a customer of two capacities—a business capacity and a home capacity.

Let us see how this works out.

Here we have Mr. C who is a miner. He is the executive head of a company engaged in extracting ore.

Of the 18,853 Digest subscribers engaged in mining, 12,836 are owners, officers, or executives. [See note.]

Mr. C contracts for or influences the buying of supplies for his mining company and for his home.

Therefore he is a multiple customer.

He is reached in both capacities by the same copy of The Digest.

He might buy the same paint and varnish, for instance, for the up-keep of his plant as he buys for the up-keep of his home.

The Digest may be said to "*double in brass*" for the advertiser who sells things bought for both a business and a home.

NOTE

THE FACTS are taken from our book, "The Work They Do and Where They Live—Circulation Analysis of The Literary Digest," which classifies the readers of The Digest by their occupations and the positions they hold. We shall be glad to prepare upon request a chart showing just how the information we have about The Digest may be applied to your own advertising.

The Literary Digest

well over 3,000,000 tons of merchandise in 1922. The trade of Galveston is mainly in petroleum on the import side and in grain and cotton on the export side. Far more cotton is exported from there than from New Orleans. Imports other than petroleum, sugar and creosote are practically negligible, but exports are well diversified, including oilcake and meal and sulfur, as well as grain and cotton.

Buffalo is the great port of entry for Canadian grain. Almost a million and a half tons of it came in 1922. For outgoing cargo coal as well as grain is important.

The Pacific ports handle a smaller volume of goods than the Atlantic or Gulf ports, but in value their merchandise would probably compare more favorably with the Eastern ports. Both San Francisco and Portland are more important for their outgoing cargoes than for their incoming. The first exports grain, petroleum and fruits, while the latter is important for lumber as well as grain.

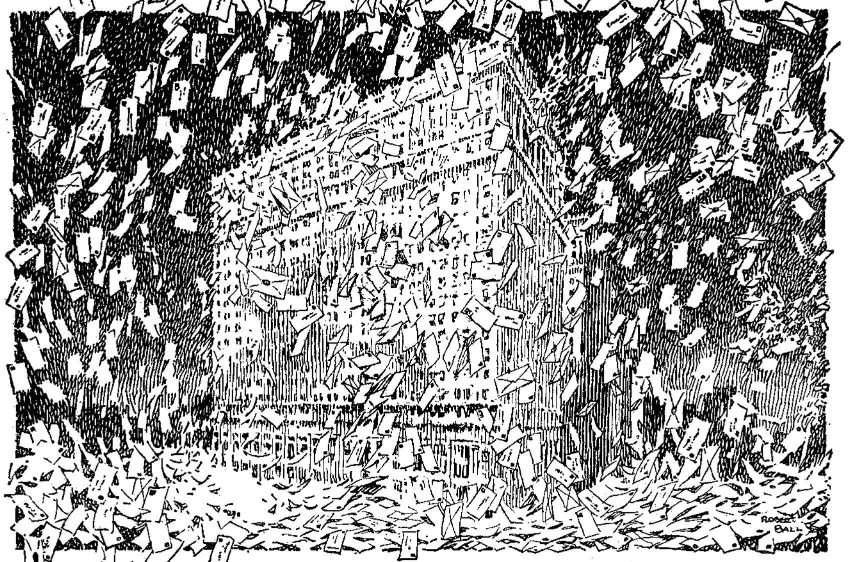
Other important Atlantic ports are Boston (with a total trade volume of 2,365,000 tons) and Norfolk (total commerce 2,273,000 tons). Baton Rouge is another important port, especially for petroleum, and Chicago ranks high in the Canadian trade via the Great Lakes.

MORE WORK FOR THE WORLD'S WORKERS

COMPARED with the state of things a year ago, the world unemployment situation is most favorable, says the *International Labor Review*, published by the League of Nations at Geneva. A recent world-wide survey on employment made by this authority is thus summarized in an Associated Press dispatch from London:

> In France and Belgium unemployment is almost non-existent. In North America employment was exceedingly good toward the close of 1922, as compared with 1921, tho in Canada figures for October and November show a contraction, as compared with previous years.
>
> In the United States employment has been steadily increasing during the past year, and business conditions continue to improve. Production was very good during January, 1923, and apparently no one a year ago expected such a rapid recovery.
>
> In the United Kingdom the general unemployment index numbers show little change at the end of January, 1923, as compared with December, 1922. The activity in coal-mining, in steel-sheet manufacture, and in the worsted industry was satisfactory, but most of the other principal industries are still under the spell of depression.
>
> In the Scandinavian countries and in the Netherlands the situation shows improvement.
>
> In Italy the great increase of the numbers unemployed recorded the end of the year was due to unemployment in the mining and outdoor industries, as well as in agriculture.
>
> Polish industries were comparatively active during the last three months of 1922, and a comparison with the corresponding month of last year shows that unemployment has greatly diminished. In Switzerland unemployment is still declining.
>
> Austria and Germany are the only two countries for which unemployment figures show a substantial increase at the end of 1922, as compared with 1921. It has been

DAILY GRIST for the MILL OF BUSINESS



A DEPARTMENT organization of 210 trained employes is necessary to handle the 7,000 pieces received and the 8,500 pieces sent *by mail every day* by the Continental and Commercial Banks.

These 15,500 envelopes average five enclosures each. The amounts received for credit reach 25 million dollars a day.

Like daily grist for the mill of business is this flow of checks, notes, drafts and other banking paper to and from all parts of the United States —through our Mail Department.

This is only one of many ways we are contributing to the performance of American business,—local, national and international.

The CONTINENTAL *and*
COMMERCIAL
BANKS
CHICAGO

"An extra measure of service"

Resources more than $500,000,000

ALADDIN
Thermalware
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Keeps Food or Liquids Hot or Cold

Quenches 16 Thirsts!

Holds a Full Gallon

Here's a thermal bottle that won't run dry half an hour after you leave home. Its big gallon capacity holds hot coffee, icy lemonade or refreshing cold water *all day long.*

The large opening admits packing hot fried chicken, baked beans—whatever you choose. Easy to fill, empty or to clean.

Stands the Bumps

Inner container is white-glazed, porcelain-like material joined to outer steel jacket by leak-proof seal.

Sanitary. No cracks or crevices. Whole hand can be inserted for cleansing. Sanitary, insulating glass stopper.

Aladdin Thermalware Jars are carried by leading Sporting Goods, Hardware and Department Stores. If your merchant hasn't them, order direct from us.

Ask for the Genuine

There may be little or no difference in the *price* between this Jar and an imitation, but a tremendous difference in the *value.* Make sure you get the *genuine* Aladdin Thermalware Jar.

Write for Descriptive Folder

NOW
$5.00
One-Gallon size in Brewster Green Enamel. Also in Polished Aluminum, glass lined: **One-Gallon $10; Two-Quart $7.50** (Prices west of Rockies, 50c additional; in Canada $2.50 additional.)

ALADDIN INDUSTRIES, Inc.
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QUITE A BUNDLE

During the last Third of a Century, more than Eighty Million **Free** trial packages of **Allen's Foot=Ease** were given away to the public. To-day Allen's Foot=Ease enjoys the largest sale in its history. This form of treating the Feet, and this formula must be good, otherwise the public would not buy the goods after trial of the treatment **Free** by over Eighty Million people in all parts of the world. Ask for **Allen's Foot=Ease** the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled into the Foot-bath, for corns, bunions, tired, tender, smarting, swollen, sore feet. Trial Package and a Foot=Ease Walking Doll sent **Free.**

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

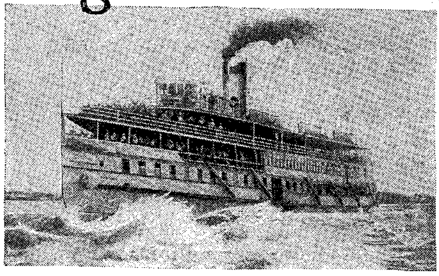
estimated that Austrian industries were working at 40 per cent. of their capacity at the end of 1922. In Germany seasonable unemployment in the building industry is especially acute this year. Employment in the metal, electrical, and chemical industries is still good, the decline being chiefly in the printing, food and building trades.

WHY YOUR BREAKFAST CEREAL COSTS SO MUCH

If anybody feels that he is paying too much for his matutinal portion of oatmeal or other cereal, let him reflect that it is primarily his own fault. At least such is the conclusion reached by one of our leading agricultural journals. The argument started when a reader of *Wallaces' Farmer* wrote in to inquire why he has "to pay 24 cents for bran breakfast-food when he sold his wheat last fall for a cent and a half a pound." The editor of the Des Moines agricultural weekly then sets to work to figure out the facts of the case:

> We do not have the figures on breakfast bran, but in the case of rolled oats, which is a more common product, we have figures which are roughly accurate. At the present time, in the case of rolled oats selling for $6 a hundred, the farmer secures about $1.55, or roughly about one-fourth of what the consumer pays. About 18 cents goes to the railroads carrying the oats to the mill, 14 cents to elevators storing the oats, 60 cents for the cost of manufacturing, 50 cents for advertising, 40 cents for selling costs exclusive of advertising, 50 cents for freight charges after leaving the mill, 52 cents for wholesalers' expenses, 90 cents for retailers' expenses, and 71 cents for profits, of which 20 cents went to the manufacturer, 6 cents to the wholesaler, and 45 cents to the retailer.
>
> The fundamental work of growing the oats, carrying them to the mill, and rolling them into oatmeal, amounts to less than half of what the consumer finally pays. The distributing expenses are the big item, and yet no one is making a big profit. Retailer, wholesalers and manufacturer between them receive as profits only about 10 cents of the consumer's dollar. The outstanding fact is not that the distributors are profiteers, but that the system is clumsy and the consumers have not learned to cooperate in thinking out and enforcing a better one. Of course a large part of our expenses of distribution are a result of new methods of manufacturing which have made necessary wide-spread advertising and unusually heavy selling costs. As our civilization settles down and our methods become more standardized, it should be possible to eliminate a considerable part of these very heavy distributing costs. Eventually a hundred pounds of rolled oats should sell retail for the value of only nine or ten bushels of oats on the farm instead of fifteen bushels as is the case at the present time. This will mean, however, that the consumer will have to anticipate his future needs in a way he is not doing at the present time. The consumer is more to blame for the present bad distributing method than any-one else.

Niagara to the Sea



Shooting the Rapids

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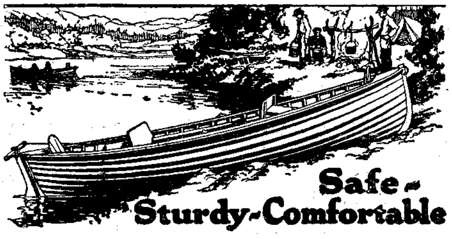

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 29.—The Chamber of Deputies affirms its confidence in the Ruhr and reparations policies of Premier Poincaré by a vote of 505 to 67.

A thousand persons are reported killed by an earthquake in Persia.

Following the recent strike disorders, the local guards and firemen at several towns in the Ruhr are reinforced by police from the Rhineland, on agreement with the French commanders.

May 30.—Major Robert A. Allen, U. S. A., and W. Smith, an Englishman, are released by the Chinese bandits who for several weeks have held them and other foreigners captive in Southern Shantung.

Thousands of men are reported to be returning to work as the Communist disorders in the Ruhr are quieted.

Prime Minister Baldwin, replying to messages of congratulation from the United States on his accession to power, states that the fostering of Anglo-American friendship will be one of "the most important and congenial" of his duties.

June 2.—A complete Fascista machine, composed of Royalists, and similar in operation to the Italian organization of the same name, has been set up in France, according to information gathered by the French police.

Four more foreign captives held by the Chinese bandits are released unconditionally. The number includes one American, two British and one Mexican citizen.

Sentences imposed on individual Germans by the French and Belgian courts-martial since the time the Ruhr was occupied up to the middle of May includes a total of more than 646 years' imprisonment and fines amounting to 1,314,544,000 marks and 2,850 francs, according to the German newspaper, *Allegemeine Zeitung*.

June 4.—The French union of seafaring workers orders its men to strike if they do not receive the wine to which they are entitled under French law when their ships arrive in New York.

DOMESTIC

May 30.—If war should come again, says President Harding at memorial services in Arlington Cemetery, there will be no profiteering class and no wealthy service dodgers.

May 31.—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America calls upon its membership, estimated to be 20,000,000 persons, to support the plan to associate the United States with the World Court.

Representative Claude Kitchin, former Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, dies at Wilson, North Carolina, in his 54th year.

June 1.—Governor Smith, of New York, signs the Cuvillier bill repealing the Mullan-Gage State Prohibition law.

Attorney-General Daugherty reports that the war graft prosecutions have so far resulted in the recovery of $3,198,385.19, the entry of judgments for $1,225,919.37 and the return of more than 95 indictments.

June 2.—The Treasury Department issues regulations carrying out the Supreme

It happened!

The closed car he has just passed is on fire—the women and children in that car are trying to escape.

If the fire has not gained headway, he can put it out instantly with his Pyrene—save the passengers and save the car.

Whenever you and your family ride in a closed car you face the danger of fire.

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Free from decay

—yet these teeth dropped out

Their root sockets were destroyed by pyorrhea, which starts with

Soft, bleeding gums

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In addition to keeping teeth white and clean, Pyorrhocide Powder keeps healthy gums healthy. It aids in repairing soft, tender, bleeding or receding gums—thereby preserving the root sockets that hold your teeth in place. It is the one dentifrice that has been proved effective for this purpose in clinics devoted exclusively to pyorrhea study and research.

Use Pyorrhocide Powder daily—see your dentist regularly—and you can avoid loss of teeth from pyorrhea. The economical dollar package contains six months' supply. At all druggists.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

Court's decision barring all beverage liquors from territorial waters of the United States. The law will be put into effect immediately after midnight, June 10.

June 4.—The United States Supreme Court rules that a State law forbidding the teaching of the German language in public, private, denominational and parochial schools is unconstitutional. The Court dismisses suits brought to test the validity of the Sheppard-Towner maternity act.

June 5.—The report of the American Iron and Steel Institute saying that the elimination of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry is not now feasible is described as "unworthy and untenable" by the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

A preliminary report from the Bureau of Internal Revenue places the number of personal returns for 1921 at 6,662,176, with a total net income of $19,577,212,528 and a tax return of $719,387,106. As compared with those for 1920, these figures show a falling off of 597,768 in the number of returns filed, a reduction in the total net income of $4,158,416,655, and a decrease in the total tax return of $355,666,580.

How to Do It.—It was his first great speech, and he wanted to make it tell—something to label him for once and all as the greatest orator since ever.

His oration was long and passionate, and he wished to end it with a warning. He could have couched his warning in the old proverb about locking the stable door after the horse was stolen, but that was too commonplace. He wanted something original.

He quickly thought of something better. Then he shouted—

"Don't, fellow-countrymen and citizens, I beg you—don't wait till the house takes fire before you summon the firemen."—*The Congregationalist.*

Not To Be Coaxed.—A Highlander from Tobermory asked at the Oban railway station the price of a ticket to Killin.

"Hoot awa'," replied Donald; "it's far ower dear! I'd rather walk!" and off he started.

He had not proceeded far when the train came tearing along, whistling as it neared a station.

"Ye needna whistle for me!" said Donald. "I made ye an offer aince, and ye wadna tak' it; sae you can gang on. I'm no comin'."—*Canadian Magazine.*

His Quarry Found.—A young Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"

"No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."—*Freeman's Journal* (*New York*).

Now!
every cake in a metal soap box
Packer's Tar Soap

200 Experienced Young Men Wanted

By Million Dollar International company, expanding entire organization.

QUALIFICATIONS:

22 to 32 years of age. College education or equivalent. Must have been in business for 2 years, preferably for yourself, or as retail clerk.

Write for examination form on which to make your application. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"K. A. D.," New York City.—(1) Careful writers and speakers do not use such expressions as, "The depreciation *in the value* of . . . " because the word *depreciation* means "lowering of value," and such an expression would be tautological. One use by an eminent writer is not sufficient to establish the form as good English.

(2) The past participle of the verb *crochet* is formed by adding *-ed* to the infinitive—*crocheted*, which is pronounced as if spelled *croshade*.

"G. H. W. G.," Wapala, Sask., Can.—The word you need is *corposant* not *comozant*. The former is a globular light, in its nature an electric brush or glow, sometimes seen at night on a spar or yard of a ship. It is called also *St. Elmo's fire*.

"H. J. B.," New York City.—*Atreptic* is a medical word of recent coinage and of restricted usage. It is not to be found in any lay dictionary, but relates to *atrepsy*, "a condition in which a living virus perishes after inoculation into the tissues because of the absence of adaptable nourishment there: a hypothesis offered in explanation of certain cases of immunity."—STEDMAN'S *Medical Dictionary*.

"I. Z. A.," Litchfield, Conn.—The words *aeronautics*, *athletics*, *mathematics*, *physics*, and *politics* are treated as singular nouns, covering the respective arts or sciences to which they refer collectively, so they may all be used with a verb in the singular.

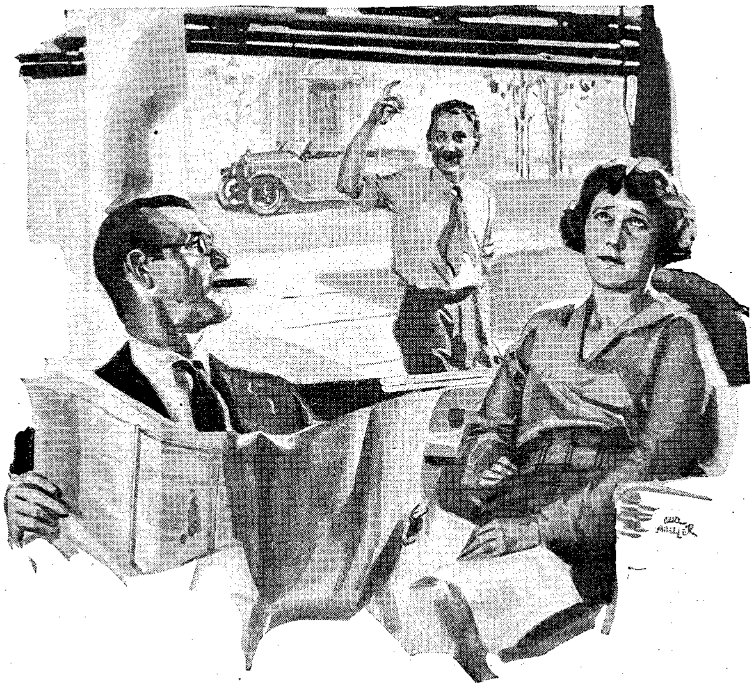
"E. T. C. M.," Coalridge, Mont.—The word to which you refer is *atavism*, derived from the Latin *atavus*, a great-great-great-grandfather, which in turn is derived from *avus*, a grandfather. *Atavism* is defined as: "Recurrence or tendency to recur to an ancestral type or to any ancestral trait, deformity, or disease after its disappearance for two or more generations; intermittent heredity." Thus, if a man shows some peculiarity which was known to exist in the case of his great-grandfather, but which was not characteristic of his grandfather or father, it is called a case of *atavism*.

"J. K. L.," Yonkers, N. Y.—The word *as-pire'*, is a verb, is stressed upon the second syllable, and *as'pi-rate*, noun, adjective, and verb, are all stressed on the first syllable. The word *as"pi-ra'tion* has a minor stress on the first syllable and a main stress on the third. The word *as'pi-ra"tor* has a main stress on the first syllable and a minor stress upon the third. The word *aspiratory* has the main stress on the second syllable—*as-pir'a-to-ry*. The verb *as-pire'*, taking the accent on the second and not on the first syllable, its derivatives, *as-pir'ant* and *as-pir'er*, follow suit. The pronunciation in which the stress is placed upon the first syllable in these words is erroneous, and suggests that the words have been confused with *as'pi-rate* and its derivatives.

"F. F.," Hartford, Conn.—The word *apugne* is an obsolete English law term for which the modern English *impugn* is a substitute. It occurs in Cobb's "The Rise of Religious Liberty in America," in the oath of a vestryman, which reads in full as follows: "I do declare that it is not lawful on any pretense whatever to take up arms against the King, and that I will not *apugne* the Liturgy of the Church of England." The word is from the Latin *a*, "against," plus *pugnare*, "assail, fight, oppose," and it means that the person taking the oath will not call into question or challenge the Liturgy of the Church of England.

"J. A. M.," New York City.—The *Lactarian column* is a column in the Forum Olitorium, or vegetable market, in Rome whither children, that were brought in from the country to be nourished on fresh milk, were taken.

"J. H. Y.," Riverside, N. J.—The expression *ex godown* means "not subject to charge until taken out of the godown." A *godown* is a Chinese or East Indian warehouse. The term is from the Malayan *godong*, warehouse.



"Here comes Mr. Lend-Me to borrow our tire gauge"

Do you know Mr. Lend-Me, the motorist?

All he has is a car. When he needs a jack or a pump or a hydrometer, he uses yours.

If he needs a valve cap, he goes without it until he can pick one up somewhere. If he needs a new valve inside, he hunts up an old one. He has a lot of trouble.

Here he comes to borrow a tire gauge. He knows the value of a tire gauge, but he doesn't own one. Result is, he tests his tires when it's convenient for him instead of when it's necessary for the tires.

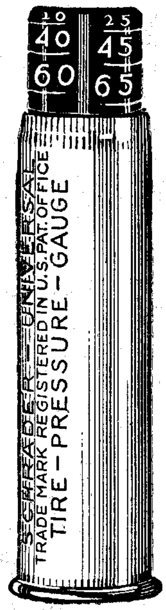
The Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge is a necessary part of a car-owner's equipment. Every motorist either owns one or occasionally uses one that belongs to someone else.

It is doubtful if there is a pneumatic tire in use today that hasn't had a Schrader Tire Gauge applied to its valve at least once.

Don't borrow a tire gauge—own one

Own a tire gauge. It will save you worry about your air pressure. It will help you get full mileage from your tires. It will help prevent the hard riding that comes from too much air and the tire damage that results from not enough air. The Schrader Tire Gauge is accurate and will last for years.

This gauge is a product of the same factory and organization that makes Schrader Valves, Schrader Valve Caps and Schrader Valve Insides. Sold by motor accessory shops, garages, and hardware stores. The Schrader Tire Pressure Gauge costs $1.25 ($1.50 in Canada.)



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The Real Difficulty.—"This question seems to puzzle you."

"Not the question—but the answer."—*Sondags Nisse* (*Stockholm*).

Summer Hotel Stuff.—"This room is small and seems poorly furnished—one chair and a folding bed."

"That, sir, is the telephone booth."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Pump's Successor.—WANTED—Single man for small retail milk route and general farm work; must know how to milk and drive Ford car.—*Classified Ad in The Rural New Yorker.*

Art for Art's Sake.—MRS. NEWGILT (to daughter at reception)—"Jane, dear, sing the song the French professor charged fifty dollars an hour to teach you."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Words Worth While.—GREENE—"Did you ever hear an after-dinner speech that was really worth while?"

DEAN—"Only once. Last night I dined with an old acquaintance and he said: 'Waiter, bring me the check.' "—*American Legion Weekly.*

Household Hint.—"Sandy, lad," said MacDougal to his son, "you're getting marrit th' mornin'. Here's a wee moose trap for ye. If there's anything a woman hates more than a moose, 'tis a moose trap. Tak an' auld man's advice, Sandy, an' set it every nicht when ye gang to bed. Then put the siller from yer pocket under the spring."—*American Legion Weekly.*

The Scotch of It.—Sandy had just met his girl at the end of the street, where she was waiting for him. She was looking into a confectioner's window when Sandy made his presence known by remarking:

"Weel, Jennie, what are y' gaun to have the nicht?"

She, not inclined to ask too much, replied: "Oh, I'll just tak what you'll tak, Sandy."

"Oh, then, we'll tak a walk," said Sandy, as he led her away.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Under Suspicion.—One afternoon a stranger debarked from a train at a hustling town in the West and headed up the street. Finally he met a man who looked like a native.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "are you a resident of this town?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready rejoinder of the other. "I have been here something like fifty years. What can I do for you?"

"I am looking for a criminal lawyer," responded the stranger. "Have you one here?"

"Well," said the native, reflectively, "we think we have, but we can't prove it on him."—*Washington Herald.*

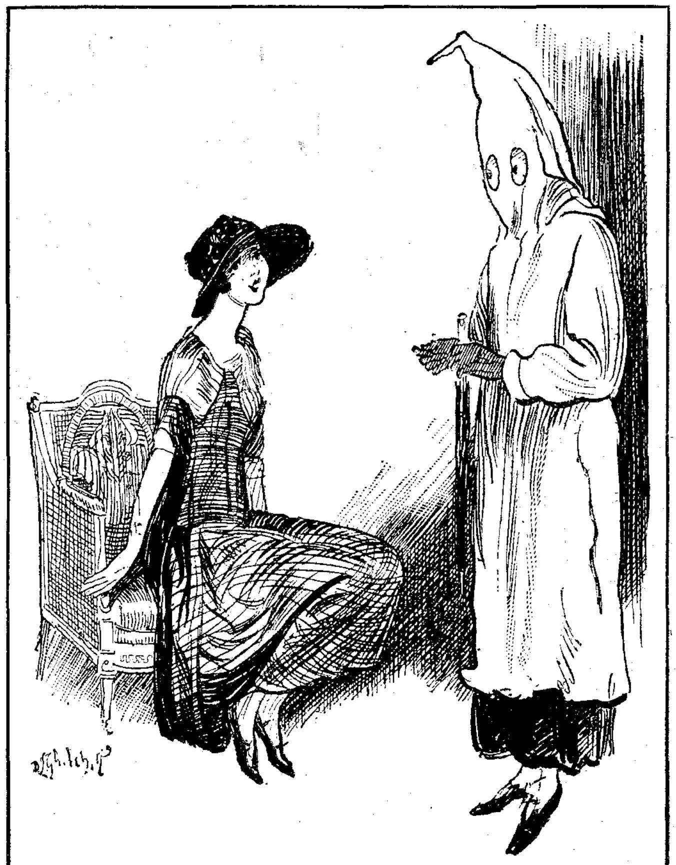
The Flavor Lasts.—GROCER'S CLERK—"Should I order some more fresh eggs?"

GROCER—"No. We have enough fresh eggs in the cellar to last us a couple o' months."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Stationary, but No Station.—OLD COLORED MAMMY—"Ise wants a ticket fo' Florence."

TICKET AGENT (after ten minutes of weary thumbing over railroad guides)—"Where is Florence?"

OLD COLORED MAMMY—"Settin' over dar on de bench."—*Princeton Tiger.*



A BRITISH EXPLANATION OF THE FEMININE K. K. K,

(*A woman's branch of the Ku Klux Klan called the "Kamelias" has been inaugurated*)

FRIEND (to Klanswoman): "It was a bright idea of yours to join, dear. I've never seen you in a costume that became you better."

—*The Passing Show* (London).

Cornered At Last.—The bazar was in full swing when a young man strolled round the stalls. He had no intention of buying anything. As he passed a tastefully decorated stall, the pretty saleswoman detained him.

"Won't you buy a cigaret-holder?" she asked.

"No, thank you, I don't smoke," was the curt reply.

"Or a pen-wiper worked by my own hands?"

"I don't write."

"Then do have this nice box of chocolates."

"I don't eat sweets."

The young woman's patience was exhausted.

"Sir," she said grimly, "will you buy this box of soap?"

The young man paid up.—*London Tit-Bits.*

The Unkindest Cut.—AUTHOR—"Why did you leave the theater last night before the play was finished?"

FRIEND—"I am not responsible for that. I'm a sleep-walker!"—*Kasper* (*Stockholm*).

There's a Reason.—"You can't imagine how much troubled my husband is about my health!"

"Well, look at the high funeral expenses nowadays."—*Fliegende Blatter* (*Munich*).

She Only Borrows.—MRS. FLATBUSH—"Who is that woman you just bowed to?"

MRS. BENSONHURST—"Oh, she's my next-door neighbor."

"But she didn't return your bow."

"No; she never returns anything."—*Christian Advocate* (*New York*).

So There, Smarty!—"The difference between a woman and a glass," said the funny fellow, "is that the glass reflects without speaking, while a woman speaks without reflecting."

"And the difference between you and a glass," said the sharp girl, "is that the glass is polished."—*Auckland Weekly News* (*New Zealand*).

Just Playful.—A motorist and his wife traveling over a familiar road came to a sign pointing to Bangor. The reversed arrow pointed to Monroe.

"That sign is exactly reversed," said the driver to his wife. "Bangor is the other way."

"I guess the sign is more apt to be right than you, Fred," answered his wife, with conjugal emphasis. "Go right in and inquire at that farmhouse."

Fred obeyed, and the farmer answered, "Yes, that sign ought to be over on this side the road, but when we tried to set it we struck a ledge, so we stuck her over there."

"But," remonstrated Fred, "it makes the directions the wrong way around."

"I know it does," said the farmer "but anybody knows enough to git to Bangor."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Dismissing Him Gently.—The head of a large shop, while passing through the packing-room, observed a boy lounging against a case of goods and whistling cheerily.

The chief stopt and looked at him.

"How much do you get a week?" he demanded.

"Five dollars."

"Then here's a week's money; now clear out."

The boy pocketed the money and departed.

"When did we hire that boy?" the chief inquired of the departmental manager.

"Never," was the reply. "He had just brought a note from another firm."—*The Christian Evangelist.*